ASK FOR
KOPKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
PORTS

THE PRODUCT OF THE FINEST GRAPES GROWN IN THE DOURO DISTRICT OF PORTUGAL.

C. N. KOPKE & Co. Ld.
(Est. 1638)
London. Paris. Oporto.
Lisbon. Xeres. Valencia.

WHY PAY MORE! Get a 'John Bull' Pen. COUPON ON PAGE 14.

JOHN BULL

VOL. XXIX. No. 732. SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1921. TWOPENCE.

[Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

Edited by HORATIO BOTTOMLEY

DRINK AND ENJOY
LIPTON'S
TEA

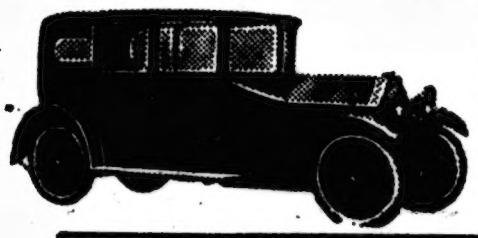
Derby Prize £1,000 must be won!

YOUR OPPORTUNITY—SEIZE IT!!

FIRST PRIZE VALUE £2,750: SECOND PRIZE £1,000

You stand as good a chance as anyone. You will be sorry afterwards if you do not send at least one attempt.
All Prizes (3,158) must be won. Read instructions carefully. NO ENTRANCE FEE.

Enolin TOOTH PASTE COMPETITION



A new 35 h.p. 'LANCIA' Motor-Car of the latest model, fitted with magnificent aluminium V-fronted enclosed drive, SALOON-LIMOUSINE body (London made), Michelin disc wheels, and spare self starter and every modern convenience.

Messrs. WARE & DE FREVILLE, LTD., the well-known Automobile Agents, have kindly consented to exhibit this car in the windows of their handsome Showroom at 289-292, Regent Street, Oxford Circus, London, W.1.

THIS CAR value £2,250, & £500 CASH is THE FIRST PRIZE. Total Value £2,750

2nd Prize - £1,000 Cash. 3rd Prize - £250 Cash.

4th PRIZE	...	£100 CASH	7th PRIZE	...	£10 CASH
5th PRIZE	...	£50 "	8th PRIZE	...	£5
6th PRIZE	...	£25 "	150 PRIZES OF		£1 EACH

AND 3,000 CONSOLATION PRIZES,

Each consisting of a parcel containing: One 1/3 tube of Enolin Tooth Paste; one 1/3 tin of Enolin Tooth Powder; two 3½d. packets of Enolin Hair Powder for Dry Shampoo; and four 3½d. packets of Enolin Hair Powder for Wet Shampoo. Total value, 4/3. Post free.

This is the Competition! YOU are interested—to what extent will others be? Can YOU tell us?

SIMPLE CONDITIONS OF ENTRY.

Send no money. Take the coupon at foot OR a piece of paper (OR a Competition Card, which your Chemist can supply), and fill in with ink as follows:—First, your name and address (in printed letters); secondly, your estimate of the total number of "Large" Enolin Tooth Paste Carton Containers (two small ones count as one large) that will be forwarded to and received by us from all competitors during the period of this Competition—15th April to 15th July, 1921, inclusive dates (attempts received on 16th July will count).

To this Competition Card or Coupon or paper attach by the medium of a pin or other fastener ONE carton container from a large size tube of Enolin Tooth Paste (obtainable at all Chemists and Drug Stores, etc., for 1/3 per tube) or TWO carton containers from our small size tubes at 9d. per tube.

Then forward, postage paid, to A. & E. Carreras, 207, King Street, Hammersmith, London, W., enclosing your envelope "Competition" in the top left-hand corner. Before forwarding carton containers make sure that the slip detail (circular seals (one each end of the carton) are shown thereon).

The first prize will be awarded to the competitor who forecasts the exact number of "LARGE" Enolin Tooth Paste carton containers (two small carton containers equal one large) that will be forwarded to and received by us from competitors during the period of this competition. If a correct forecast is not received it will be awarded to the competitor whose estimate is nearest thereto.

The second, third, and other prizes will be awarded on the same basis.

In the remote event of more than one competitor qualifying for the First Prize, a week will be given them to come to a decision as to the division of the prize, failing which the Proprietors will sell the car by auction and the proceeds thereof, together with the £500 in cash, will be equally divided among them.

In the event of more than one competitor qualifying for any of the other cash prizes, the cash will also be equally divided in the same manner.

Any number of attempts may be sent by each competitor in one or more envelopes provided that each card or paper is separately accompanied either by one "Large" or two "Small" Carton Containers.

Any person residing in the United Kingdom, other than the staff, or the families of the proprietors and of the Judges, is eligible to compete.

Entries must be received before or on July 16th, 1921.

Attempts not complying with the above conditions will be disqualified.

No effort will be spared to promote a fair and honest judgment as between all competitors. Not any one person or persons on our staff or otherwise will know the total number of attempts received until after the close of the competition.

The Judges will be an eminent firm of Chartered Accountants, whose decision shall be final and binding on all entrants. No correspondence can be entered into regarding the competition.

The certified result of the competition and a list of the chief prize-winners will be published in the "Daily Mail" and "Daily Mirror" July 19th and other papers to be announced later.

.....CUT ALONG DOTTED LINES.....

Cut out this Coupon and post it with a 1/3 ENOLIN TOOTH PASTE Carton Container or two 9d. ones to—A. & E. CARRERAS, 207, King Street, HAMMERSMITH, LONDON, W.

Enolin
COMPETITION
15th April to 15th July, 1921.

My estimate of the total number of large ENOLIN Tooth Paste carton containers (two Small ones count as one Large) that will be received by you during the period of this Competition is:—

.....
Please write in clear figures

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

"John Bull" 1. Please write clearly.

THE "SARTOR"

The Raincoat that has made a Name.

STYLE—QUALITY—PRICE

The Famous Sartor Raincoat is now known all over the world. Its style, its quality, and its price have won for it a name. It can still be bought direct from the manufacturers at the Bargain Price—25/6, carriage paid.

WHEN YOU NEED A RAINCOAT THE SARTOR IS WHAT YOU NEED.

The price (guaranteed during the present month) will not be raised until trade and labour conditions render it absolutely necessary.

25/6 Carriage Paid

SARTOR RAINCOATS

are made in many Styles and Shades for Ladies, Gents, Maids and Youths.
Every Sartor is fully lined with a smart check material, and equal in fit, style and quality to any Raincoat sold in shops at double this price

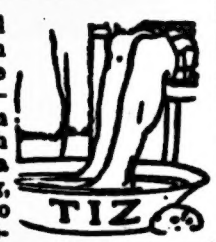
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded in full.
Write to-day for Free Patterns and Style Book

SEND NO MONEY before you are convinced that such high value as Sartor value cannot be obtained elsewhere

THE SARTOR MANUFACTURING CO.,
(Dept. J.), 53, Oxford Road, MANCHESTER.

"TIZ" Makes Feet Feel Fit

TIZ relieves all foot troubles in five minutes.



When your feet feel sore and tired—when they swell and torture you after walking—TIZ will make them fresh and banish agony. Oh! what a relief to put aching, corn-troubled feet into a TIZ Bath. How refreshing when pain goes like magic and comfort returns

• No matter what ails your feet, or what you've tried without getting relief, just use TIZ. TIZ is the only remedy that draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up the feet. Think of it—no more foot torture, no more agony from corns, hard skin, or bunions. No doubt, just immediate certain relief.

Get a 1/3 box of TIZ—sufficient for many treatments, from any chemist or stores. Refuse all substitutes. Easy, safe and handy to use. Positive relief in five minutes. W. L. DODGE, Ltd., Barnes, S.W.13.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
To Users of Dr. Cassell's Tablets.
AN AMAZING REMEDY.
IMPROVED PACKING. INCREASED QUANTITY.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are now manufactured in the perfectly equipped hygienic laboratories of The Veno Drug Co., Ltd., Manchester, in accordance with the original formula, from the purest ingredients, under the supervision of skilled Chemists.

All the war-time difficulties of manufacture have been overcome, and increased quantities of these Tablets are now offered to the public at 1s. 3d. and 3s., in greatly improved packages.

Sir William Veno, Governing Director of the Company, is determined that this justly popular and amazing remedy shall not only maintain, but increase, its well-deserved place in the family medicine chests of the Empire, for he is convinced that no one can take Dr. Cassell's Tablets without feeling a vast improvement in general health, particularly in cases of sleeplessness, nervous breakdown, nerve pains, neuritis, indigestion, and kidney weakness in either young or old.

You may test Dr. Cassell's Tablets free by sending your name and address to The Veno Drug Co., Ltd., 64, Veno Buildings, Manchester, and a trial supply will be sent post paid. Dr. Cassell's Tablets are sold by Chemists and Stores in all parts of the world.—[Advt.]

GRAVES

GRAMOPHONES—The World's Best

Positively unrivalled in tone-quality and the very essence of dependability. Built throughout with infinite care and precision, and finished with unsurpassed excellence. Powerful, silent running Motor, beautifully polished Oak Cabinet with inlaid Art Metal Fronts. Handsome 7 decorated Soundbowl, Nickel-plated Fittings, Natural Tone Sound Box, etc.

10/ NOW.

DELIVERED carriage paid with 12 unbroken Two-Inch Selections for 10/- with order. If satisfied the balance is payable in 10 monthly payments of 10/- Money back if disappointed.

Catalogue Post Free. Write for list of new models. Easy terms of Payment.

J. G. GRAVES, SHEFFIELD

This Advert Saves You Pounds.

Don't buy new suits without giving us a trial. These astounding offers are to advertise our bespoke tailoring department. The prices bring you back to pre-war times. Compare the lines offered elsewhere. You must be convinced that it is to your advantage to deal with us.

LOUNGE SUITS GUARANTEED ALL WOOL TWEED (London Shrunk) in shades of grey, brown, fawn and heather mixture. Made to measure. Latest cuts. Perfect fit guaranteed. Usual Price 85/- **Our Price 57/6**

All Wool Indigo Serge Lounge Suit (London Shrunk) made to measure. Perfect tailoring and fit guaranteed. Sold elsewhere 105/- Our price **63/-**

Trousers. In tweeds and stripe worsteds. Stylish cut Made to measure from **9/6**

Send for free patterns and self-measurement form, and ask for details of suits and grey flannels for sports wear. London customers can fit on for 1/- ex. You can have full confidence in ordering by post. A special department deals immediately with all requirements. Add 1/- to remittance for postage and packing. Cross postal orders and cheques and forward remittance to

PINSBURY TAILORING CO. (Dept. 10)
28, Finsbury Street, London E.C.
Bankers: Lloyds Bank.

FINE FOR RHEUMATISM

Miller's Musterole Loosens Up Those Stiff Joints—Drives Out Pain.

You'll know why thousands use Miller's Musterole once you experience the glad relief it gives.

Get a jar at once from the nearest chemist. It is a clean, white ointment made with oil of mustard. Better than a mustard plaster and does not blister.

You just rub Miller's Musterole in briskly, and usually the pain is gone—a delicious soothing comfort comes to take its place. There is no mess.

Miller's Musterole is recommended by many doctors and nurses. Millions of jars are used annually for bronchitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and aches of the back or joints, sprains, sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frosted feet, colds of the chest (it often prevents pneumonia).

2s. 6d. a jar. All chemists.

THOS. CHRISTY & CO.,

4-12, *Old Swan Lane, London, E.C.4*

MILLER'S MUSTEROLE WILL NOT BLISTER

NESTLÉ'S CREAM

("MILKMAID" BRAND)

In the same way that Nestlé's Milk ("Nest" Brand) is far and away better and richer than any other Condensed Milk, so NESTLÉ'S CREAM ("Milkmaid" Brand) is far and away the best, purest, thickest, and richest of creams.

Absolutely free from any preservative whatever.

Beware of imitations, and see that the 'Milkmaid' trade mark appears on the label as well as the name Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co.

GREAT FRENCH REMEDY

NOW OBTAINABLE IN GREAT BRITAIN

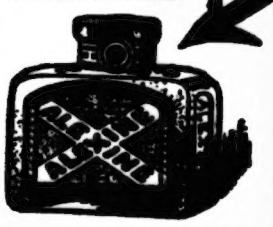
IF YOU are low-spirited, run-down, overworked, depressed, anæmic, or nervously exhausted, your nerve cells are crying aloud for PHOSPHORUS.

"ALEXINE" (Assimilable Phosphorus) supplies to the system active phosphoric acid—the most precious and potent health restoring element known to medical science.

DEPRESSION
NEURASTHENIA
ANÆMIA
INSOMNIA

In France—the country of its origin—it is prescribed and enthusiastically endorsed by the entire medical profession, who recognise it as the ONLY true and natural remedy for ALL NERVOUS DISORDERS.

"ALEXINE" will quickly restore to health all nervously exhausted persons, and make them happy, bright, virile, strong, alert and vigorous.



ALEXINE

ASSIMILABLE PHOSPHORUS

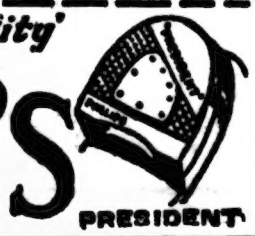
Of Chemists, 5/- and 10/- a Bottle, or post free 5/6 and 10/6 from the Sole British Agents:
HEPPELL'S, Chemists, 164, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1.

"The Standard of Quality"

PHILLIPS

RUBBER HEELS and TIPS

'MILITARY'



PRESIDENT

The medium priced pencil, with smooth writing, long wearing qualities, which make it cheaper than the cheapest for Warehouse, Office, and general use.

"VELVET" 173-175 Lower Clapton Rd. E.5

THE "JOHN BULL" GUARANTEE.—We guarantee the goods advertised by every firm whose trade announcement appears in JOHN BULL, i.e., we hold ourselves responsible for the bona fides of the firm, for the quality and standard represented at the time of purchase and the date of payment, either in full or of first instalment, and if any reader can show just cause for dissatisfaction with the purchase of any goods made through any trade advertisement in our columns, we will refund the purchase money, provided the goods complained of are sent to us within one week from the date of attested purchase. All communications should be addressed to JOHN BULL, Advertisement Department, 93, Long Acre, London, W.C.2.

JOHN BULL

"Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." *Milton.*

The Paper on which the Sun Never Sets.

Politics without Party—Criticism without Cant: Without Fear or Favour, Rancour or Rant.

"Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few."—*Pope.*

Vol. XXIX. No. 782. Week ending Saturday, May 28th, 1921. Twopence.

THE WORLD, THE FLESH, AND THE DEVIL.

[*The Editor discourses upon passing events and topics of the day.*]

The Premier's Wobbling.

There can be no question that these recent oratorical indiscretions of Mr. Lloyd George are creating the profoundest dissatisfaction in France. His somewhat bad-tempered allusion to the French Press, followed by the remarkable reference at the Harvey dinner to the "dense thicket of ancient feuds," and to "revenge, and more revenge, and yet again fresh revenge," has amazed the whole of France—but we suppose it will prove to be another case of *mal compris*—misunderstood!

That Poor Old League.

By the way, it must have come as a cold douche to many of the company at the dinner in question when Mr. Harvey, after announcing that he had been deputed to sit on the Supreme Council for the purpose of considering the Silesia position, added brusquely that "In no case will America have anything to do with the League of Nations." Poor Mr. Wilson!

The Public Defender.

Support for our Bill, now before Parliament, continues to come from all quarters. But we are not too sanguine of getting it through this session. Still, you never can te"

An Office We *Would* Take.

Several readers have suggested that we should print a coupon—to be forwarded to the Prime Minister—nominating us for the post of Public Defender. We take it, however, that there is no necessity for the formality, and that there would be complete unanimity amongst John Bullites on the subject. Any dissent? The Ayes have it!

The Next Strike.

Now that the coal dispute looks like being settled, it may be as well for us to begin to prepare for the next big strike—somewhere about the end of August, when the Railway Control comes off!—unless, indeed, sanity prevails

Derby Sweepstakes.

Look out for some interesting developments in connection with the Stock Exchange and other Derby Sweepstakes. We are proposing to administer to the gander some of the sauce recently served out to the goose.

The War Criminals.

So the trials are really commencing at last—and "now we shan't be long" in seeing what a farce they will be. By the way, do the legal luminaries who have been sent over by Britain to watch the proceedings happen to speak German?

America and Britain.

There are not lacking signs that the advent of the new President is destined to mark the opening of a fresh era of Anglo-American friendship. May such be the case; and nobody will welcome the change more heartily than shall we. It was the Wilsonian America that we objected to.

Our New Name.

During a recent debate at the Oxford Union on the Influence of the Modern Press, one speaker suggested that, "to prevent people like Mr. Bottomley from becoming notorious," he would enforce anonymity. You will observe that we have applied the same doctrine to the speaker in question.

YOUR LAST CHANCE

:: TO WIN DERBY ::

£1,000

Fill up the Free Coupon on page iii of Cover.

National Expenditure.

The Independent Parliamentary Group is putting down an amendment (which will probably be moved by Sir Thomas Polson) to the Finance Bill, expressing regret that two and a half years after the Armistice, and after making full allowance for diminished money values, public expenditure should be nearly three times as great as in pre-war days.

Continental Clerical Scruples.

A friend of ours in Paris recently called upon the parson of an English Church to make arrangements for his wedding. He was, of course, very cordially received, and all went well till it was mentioned that the lady had divorced her previous husband—whereupon the Good Man, with uplifted hands, declared that "the Bishop had strictly forbidden all such marriages." What Bishop, we wonder!

The Two Chamberlains.

A few years ago Mr. Austen Chamberlain expressed himself as strongly in favour of Premium Bonds: and when we introduced our motion last year in favour of such an issue he vigorously opposed it. In 1911 he told the House of Commons that the voting by Members of salaries to themselves was "a shocking proceeding." Last week he announced his intention of exempting Members' salaries from Income Tax and of granting them free railway passes. What office does for a politician, to be sure!

The Prince.

Aren't the papers really rather overdoing the Prince of Wales? If we were in his place, we should glide quietly away for a couple of months—and not tell even the King and Queen where we were going!

Carpentier.

After Carpentier has knocked Dempsey out in the first or second round of the forthcoming fight, he will—if he's wise—retire on his laurels—and preserve that wonderful set of teeth intact.

India and Ireland.

Lord Reading has seen Mr. Ghandi, and Mr. Lloyd George is feeling his way for an interview with De Valera. But as in each case the complete abolition of British rule is made a *sine qua non* of negotiations, what *is* the use of wasting time over them?

"If You See It——."

When the new Home Rule Act was before Parliament we predicted that in the South the Sinn Feiners would sweep the board, and that—refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance—the Act would prove a dead letter. And, lo, it is so. Poor Ireland—poor Britain!

Bucking Up the Peers.

The elevation of Mr. Illingworth, late Postmaster General, to the Peerage (postponed, by the way, till after the rising of Parliament), should buck up the House of Lords. His sparkling wit, his dazzling humour, his inspiring oratory—and, above all, his warm bonhomie—should set the Gilded Chamber alight!

Those Lottery Prosecutions.

Would it be believed that the Crown, having apparently nothing better to do with public money, has given notice of appeal against the dismissal by Mr. Justice Bailhache of the ten counts under the Lottery Acts upon which we were recently successful? Of course, we have had no alternative but to do ditto regarding the two upon which we failed.

Poor Bishop!

We are not great authorities upon ecclesiastical law, but it does seem rather rough on the Bishop of Lincoln that, having in his official capacity brought an alleged backsliding Archdeacon before the Courts authorised to deal with such matters, he should be personally mulct in several thousands for costs—notwithstanding that his charges were found to be true. By the way, what would have happened to his Grace had they failed?

Fatal Farrows.

Our thrusting an unexpected finger into the pie was responsible for a considerable improvement in the prospects of the depositors of Farrow's Bank, but there is still a sad page to be turned in the history of this enterprise. At the time of its failure, the bank had three hundred trained men as clerks. These had neither knowledge of the policy nor power to affect it, yet are suffering acutely from the final collapse. Only a few have succeeded in obtaining temporary employment, the remainder being exposed to the worst hardships. It is all terribly sad.

Brummagem Court Insolence.

Ordinarily, Judges are regarded with a fearful reverence, and almost before utterance their lightest word is obeyed by the various underlings of the Court. The Birmingham Police, however, are saucy varlets, and the Assistant Recorder's request for a chair to be placed in the dock was ignored as grandmotherly pampering of prisoners, who must be guilty—else why there?—and should be "treated rough." With a humanity too seldom exercised, the Recorder insisted on the prisoner's chair, and severely rapped the knuckles of the police. More power to him!

Our Generous Government.

Recently Dr. Goddard, well known and highly respected in Harrow, off red his services as Medical Officer to the local Council at the pre-war salary of £180 a year and allowances; whereupon the Ministry of Health intervened, insisted that the salary was too low and must be increased to a minimum of £230. How easy it is to be generous at other people's expense! As this principle is sedulously carried out in every department over which the Government have any authority, who can wonder that we patient asses, rate-and-tax-payers, groan under the ever increasing and intolerable burden?

Any Old Farms to Sell?

Is there some strange force in Government positions which transmutes brains into bosh? In 1917, the Board of Agriculture bought for £30,000 a Welsh estate as a farm colony for ex-Service-men, spent another £59,000 on "improving" it, andt hen discovered it was unsuitable for the purpose! Four years' preparation, £90,000 spent—four men settled on it! If a draper selected it, a collar-stud designer planned the improvements, and a South Seas whaler carried them out, one can understand the colossal ineptitude. But if a real agriculturist handled it, the only remedy is the pole-axe.

Luckless Landlords.

A small property owner in Derbyshire puts in a plea for luckless landlords. "Who has been harder hit by the war than the owner of small property?" he asks. "Take, for instance, a man who has worked hard and saved carefully up to the age of 60, and invested his savings in half-a-dozen cottages, the rents from which just brings him a living. Through the Government restrictions he has been unable, in a manner of speaking, to make the best of his investment, yet he has had to pay the same price for everything as other people, or go *minus*." All this is beyond question. But even poor people must live somehow somewhere, if they are to live at all, and the Rent Act primarily arose through the shortage of houses and the greed of oppressive landlords.

Legal Robbery.

Six days after scraping up enough for a monthly "season," a recently demobilised clerk was transferred to another branch, and wrote explaining that he could neither use the ticket nor afford to lose the value of the unexpired portion. The Central London Railway calmly refuse a refund of any amount, as "the regulations do not permit." A crying need is compulsory "surrender-value" of season tickets.

Gas Tricks at Tarporley.

The inhabitants of the little village of Tarporley are up in arms over the price of gas, which has now reached the alarming figure of 10s. 6d. per 1,000 feet. A gas meter, for which the original charge was 1s. per quarter, is now charged 2s. 9d. per quarter, although all it has to do is to sit tight and click and lie to its heart's content. Still even "clickers" nowadays do not work for pre-war wages; and, were Ananias alive to-day, he would probably be on strike.

P.S.

Persons Seeking Pleasure Should Peruse Smile-Provoking, Side-splitting Publication Styled "Passing Show." Pictures—Smart Paragraphs — Stories — Poems — Sketches. People Should Purchase Same Promptly Since Publishers Seldom Print Sufficient.

On Sale Everywhere - 2d.

Two Fools Born Every Minute.

And but one dies. Only the other day we warned "investors" against philanthropists who work racing "investments" guaranteeing £2 a week interest on £20, and so on. Yet in a few days heart-rending bleats from newly fleeced lambs arise. Dozens of silly people have sent money to Arthur V. Clayton and Arthur E. Scott, who now state, after much boasting of their "success," that in consequence of the Labour troubles they are compelled to close down! "We told you so" sounds unkind—but what else can we say?

Business is Business.

Certain members of the North Lopham, Norfolk, Council do not appear to appreciate the necessity of fulfilling the duties of the office to which they were elected. For six months, if not longer, neither Messrs. Clark, Pollard, Ashburnham, nor the Rev. Mr. Partridge have put in any attendance at the Council meetings, and their negligence has very properly been commented upon. We would suggest to these gentlemen that if they are reluctant or unable to make some return for the confidence the electors reposed in them, they had better retire forthwith.

Is a Gift a "Sale"?

Carrying other people's beer is thirsty work, and Fred Grange, a brewer's drayman, accepted with grateful gullet a pint given to him by Harry Sweeting, a licensee of Barton, Yorks. The long nose of P.C. Stubbs, however, smelt out the dreadful crime, and the two law-breakers were duly fined. Superintendent Johnson, whose ears are apparently as long as Stubbs' nose, said that "If that sort of thing were allowed, the object of the Regulations would be defeated." Now, "supplying drink during prohibited" hours obviously means selling to the public, and it is neither good law nor common sense to twist it to apply to a gift which is at the same time a trade custom.

Better Lait.

Better Lait than never; and if there are other milkmen in London who say better never Lait, this is to remark that we don't agree with them—Lait being a Wandsworth dairyman, who not only sells "guaranteed pure new milk" at 6d. a quart, but demands to know by printed handbill, "Why pay more?" As oft before respectfully requested, will the rest of the London milk trade be kind enough to tell us?

Bedford Bumbles' "Bunco."

At the recent by-election in Bedford a number of polling-stations were allotted to various areas, all requiring Presiding Officers and other officials prescribed by law. County Council and other well-paid staff employees with salaries up to £850 were appointed, snatching a fee of £4 4s. a day for which they were already drawing pay! When unemployed ex-Servicemen, with wives and families, hardly obtaining bare necessities, were available for the work, it is time the hoggish Bedford Bumbles were gently but firmly told they must not put both feet in the trough.

Streaky Justice.

Mr. Charles Lambert, J.P., Chairman of Magistrates of Stroud, Glos., set a good example by awarding six months' hard labour to Thomas Murray, a loathsome wretch convicted of indecently assaulting two little girls. But a sentence next morning of 14 days' hard labour for having no hawker's licence seems as senseless as the former was commendable. In these times, when highly-qualified men look vainly for work, it is better to peddle small wares for a few coppers profit than to live on the rates or loaf on the dole. Indeed, in genuinely deserving cases a free licence for a few months might save them from both.

No Friendship "on Jooty"?

A Swanage reader, ordered by his doctor to take a pint of stout at night, went out at 9.5 p.m. with a jug to fetch it. Meeting two constables at his gate, he chatted with them up to the door of the public-house, at which he left them. He ordered his bottle, poured it into his jug, and remained, conversing with friends, for half an hour. When he came out the two policemen, who had waited all that time, got him red-handed! Surely the two officers, seeing his jug, could have warned him that after 9 p.m. he could bring a score of pints away in his stomach, but not one in the jug? *But then they would have had no case.*

More Isaac.

Among the purveyors of "ready cash" is Mr. B. Isaac, of Partick, Scotland. Isaac advertises that he lends secret loans without security. Well, Isaac is something less than a George Washington. A Bristol man notifies us that he applied to him for a loan of £10. Isaac got 10s. inquiry fee out of him, and then sent an agent to examine his household furniture. The agent assured the man he would have no difficulty in getting the money, but Isaac wrote him demanding "War Bonds, shares, or endowment policies" as a condition precedent to his giving the matter of the loan his "best attention." Isaac knew very well at the time he took the inquiry fee that the man had no such securities. If he had asked for them, the enquirer would not have sent the fee because he would have known that Isaac would not lend the money.

Drawing a Badger.

It is satisfactory to find that the Faringdon Magistrates, at least, are determined to deal severely with all cases of cruelty to animals that are brought before them. When Roland Cole, at the instance of the N.S.P.C.A., was charged with gross cruelty to a badger, and acknowledged that he had often before indulged in this form of "sport," they fined him £10 and costs, and said they meant to put a stop to "this sort of thing." Good! We want a few more like them.

Burlesque on the Bench.

A pensioner, who told the Newcastle Magistrates that he was a miner, but who in fact had not done any mining for two years, went drunk to the Pensions Office to ask for an increase of money, and then stole a bicycle. Having bound the accused over to be of good behaviour, they made an order on the owner for payment of 25s. to the police to redeem the bicycle the man had stolen. These Newcastle Magistrates have queer ways.

More Official Callousness.

A young girl named Daisy Murray, who lives at Hog Hill, Icklesham, Sussex, is one of the victims of War Office red-tape. Working in a munition factory at Watford, she was involved in an accident. After treatment at a local hospital, she was sent home. For some time she received sick pay, but this suddenly stopped eighteen months ago because some underling at the Ministry of Munitions misread a doctor's certificate. "It would *appear*," he wrote, "that you are now fit to resume work." Rather than admit the mistake, the authorities have been wriggling ever since. Their final word is to tell the poor girl to enter the Workhouse!

Blunders at Bellahouston.

When the Committee appointed by the Premier to investigate the scandal of the wholesale discharge of uncured disabled ex-Service patients from Bellahouston Hospital, Cardonald, have completed their inquiries, we shall be glad to hear the result. It is alleged that many of the men had to be sent back to hospital on stretchers within forty-eight hours. Others discharged had been "prepared for immediate operation, and because of the necessary forms not being properly completed treatment allowances could not be paid, and much unnecessary suffering and hardship to the pensioners has consequently ensued." If these allegations are proved, there is only one appropriate course to be taken.

"No Children."

It is apparently easier to enter the Kingdom of Heaven than the Woodberry Estate at Stamford Hill if you have children: We have been sent an instructive letter on the subject, written by the Agent, Mr. G. H. Candler, with reference to an application for a vacant flat. "I was," he says, "under the impression that Mrs. —— was a widow, but I found that she had a husband living and one little girl. Had I known this, I should not have written to her. I have numerous applications from people without children, and as these bottom flats have not sufficient accommodation for newly-married couples with children (or even one child) to start with, I do not feel disposed to take the risk." Does Mr. Candler want a guarantee from young couples that theirs will be childless marriages?

Pension Barred.

We have had another visit from a former acquaintance, Cuff Rowley, of Kennington Lane—"an old offender," as they say in the police courts. Some years ago he called to tell us how all his attempts to keep straight were frustrated by the police; this time it is to complain that, at 73, he is not eligible for Old Age Pension until January of next year, as two years must elapse between the date of his last sentence and the grant. Two years certainly does seem an over long time between penance and pension, for to keep "an old offender" in poverty is to keep him in temptation.

Hard Knocks—No Ha'pence.

A Government poster appealing for motor-drivers for the R.I.C. offered as part of the terms "Danger-Money," or additional pay for areas considered unsafe. One shilling a day is allowed at Kilkenny, service there being only moderately risky! After paying our reader for a fortnight, the authorities, without excuse or explanation, ceased this allowance and deducted the money already handed over. Now, if the constable had been knocked on the head his 1s. a day would have been dearly bought. It is both mean and illegal to tempt men in this manner and then refuse to honour the bargain.

Ah Sin, the Sailorman.

Four stranded British sailors, writing from the Seamen's Institute in Hong Kong, protest against the employment of Chinese seamen on British ships while men like themselves are turned away. At Shanghai their ship discharged her British crew and put Chinese in their places. The four men were persuaded to go to Hong Kong, where they were told it would be easy to obtain berths, but on every application they made at offices or ship, they were told: "We only employ Chinese, except officers and engineers." The explanation is probably that yellow men come cheaper.

Skinning the Lamb.

Here's a pretty state of things, a pretty how d'you do! A few days ago a Hornsey man, wishing to travel from King's Cross to Hayes, in Middlesex, and back, asked the booking clerk for a return ticket. He was told through tickets had been abolished. He therefore had to book to Paddington (7d. return) and rebook to Hayes. He arrived at Paddington ten minutes before the train he wished to catch was due to leave. The booking office did not open until eight minutes later, and as there was a queue of about twenty in front of him, he was faced with the alternative of travelling without a ticket or of missing the train, and waiting an hour for the next one. At Hayes he asked for a return voucher, but the booking clerk said he could only issue a single one, price 1s. 4d. The total return fare, therefore, cost 3s. 3d., the current price for a through ticket being 2s. 6d., and the pre-war price 1s. 5d. Talk about skinning the lamb——!

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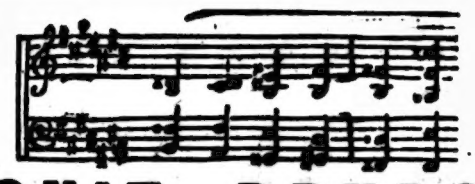
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SHAMEFUL TIDINGS FROM THE EAST.

HUNS OUTPACED IN BRUTALITY UNDER RULE OF KING CONSTANTINE OF GREECE.

BY W. CHARLES PILLEY—*Assistant Editor.*

FROM the headline "Atrocities in Turkey," appearing recently in a Sunday newspaper, I was inclined, in common, no doubt, with most readers, to infer some fresh outbreak of savagery on the part of "the unspeakable Turk." It appeared, however, on closer examination, that the allegation referred, not to the subjects of the Sultan, but to the Christian Greeks. It will come as a shock to liberal minded Europeans that a charge of this kind should be preferred against the countrymen of M. Venizelos, so for greater clearness it may be as well to give the Reuter message in full. It dates from Constantinople and reads: "Moslem refugees from Yalova area allege that irregulars, accompanied by Greek officers, committed dreadful atrocities there. Even women and children were cruelly done to death." That these shocking reports have been taken seriously by the Allied authorities at Constantinople is evident from later reports, in which it is stated that the British High Commissioner and the General Officer Commanding have despatched Commissions of Inquiry into the Yalova district with sufficient troops to restore order and protect the population from further excesses. Obviously, the matter cannot rest there. The issue is one of vital importance to the peace of Europe, and the Western nations have a right to insist that in no circumstances whatever shall a fresh chapter of crime be added to the blood-stained annals of the Near East.

PROVED ATROCITIES.

Unfortunately, there is but too much reason to believe in the truth of these terrible accusations. Ever since the mistaken policy of the Allies allowed King Constantine to return to the throne of Greece, there has been a steady decline in the discipline of the Greek Army and more than one "regrettable incident" has occurred. I have in my possession first-hand evidence of the abominable way in which, since the withdrawal of the British troops from Salonica, the Greek authorities there have treated refugees from Russia. As long as the British Force remained, the Russians, including a number of wounded men from Denekin's Armies, occupied a spacious refugee camp with a well-equipped hospital attached, and when the Greek Government, by arrangement with the Allies, agreed to take over the responsibility, it was naturally assumed they would discharge the task in a humane and efficient manner. Instead, there has been nothing but a continuous scandal of filth, overcrowding and neglect, with many instances of downright brutality, recalling the worst barbarities of the Turk. There is abundant evidence that in the hospital enclosure at Salonica these unhappy Russian peasants have been deprived of all proper medical treatment, herded together, the sick and the healthy, in deadly proximity, under conditions from which the mind recoils in horror.

A NURSE'S STORY.

A vivid description from the pen of a volunteer worker with the American Red Cross conjures up the horrors of the scene. I quote from her letter, written privately to relatives in England and with no thought of publication. The following is a typical extract:

> When the British were here we did our best to keep a clean and properly organised hospital for the refugees. Huts were built for 28 or 30 at the very most, but the Greeks crowd 200 into each hut, irrespective of sex or rank, sick and fit, typhus-stricken and surgical, all together like bees in a hive. These people have been dying at the rate of 200 to 500 a day, and the Greek quack military doctors supposed to be in charge of the camp are afraid and too lazy to go near them. The bodies of the dead are left among the living for days. Now and again a big cart is sent to collect the bodies, which are first stripped by the Greeks in charge of any clothes worth stealing, and then piled into this cart, men, women and children together, and taken to a field where big holes have been dug. On one occasion as many as fifty-six bodies were thrown into each hole, and the earth shovelled over, the holes being so shallow that the jackals dug up the bodies at night. We bury our animals with more care in England.

Equally terrible is the fate of the living, and it is easy to share the feelings of the writer who "wonders whether a God really exists to permit such horrors." Already, it seems, the matter is being vigorously taken up by the American Red Cross Society, whose efforts should receive the earnest co-operation of the British authorities. The cause of humanity is one throughout the world, and none of the Western Powers can be unconcerned. It seems likely that these atrocities are the first fruits of the return of King Constantine. It is probable that the Venizelos Government would have loyally carried out its obligations to the Russians, nor is it conceivable that if this veteran statesman had remained in power the lawless brutality of irregular Greek levies in other parts of the Balkan Peninsula would have called for Allied intervention. But with the Hun spirit enthroned at Athens, the whole face of the situation is changed.

APPORTIONING THE BLAME.

It is useless for the Greek Government to disclaim responsibility. The arrangements at Salonica are entirely within their province, and when it is stated that the unhappy victims are still dying from typhus at the rate of ninety a day, without any serious medical effort to redeem their lot, it will be evident that only callous and brutal indifference on the part of those in authority can be responsible. The scandal is one which, in its sheer inhumanity, no less than in its close bearing upon the European problem as a whole, ought not to be beneath the notice of the Supreme Council. The scope of the Commissions of Inquiry sent out from Constantinople should be extended to Salonica, and their Reports followed by firm representations at Athens. The time has not yet come when what used to be called the Concert of Europe can wash its hands of responsibility in the Balkans. In my own humble opinion, there will be no settled peace in this corner of the earth, always the fertile seed plot of war, till the perfidious "Tino" receives final notice to quit.

THE SWEATERS.

SCANDALOUS OFFER TO WOMEN WORKERS.

Sutton and Co., Christchurch Avenue, Brondesbury, London, are still making a living by sweating other people; we had occasion to criticise them about a year ago. Their impudence borders on the astonishing. They advertise in the newspaper press for good knitters. Women who reply receive in response to their applications a printed circular asking for good samples of their hand-knitting and of crochet and knitted d'oyleys—but only if the actual article can be copied, as the firm send no written instructions whatever. It also sets forth that "Suttons'" supply all materials, except crochet cotton, and "pay from 10s. a dozen for making first size infants' coats, and for jumpers and other work in proportion." According to an Earlsfield woman who thought she would try to earn a little money to help keep the wolf from the door, "It would take the best part of a day to make one of these infants' coats, for which she would receive 10d." With cool candour, Sutton and Co. conclude their circular with the statement, "You cannot earn a living by our work, but it is nice to do for extra pocket money, and we offer constant employment to reliable workers." We suppose there *are* women willing to work for these sweaters, either for fun or driven to it by sheer starvation; as everyone is aware, needs must when the Devil drives. But surely most of those in the first category must be permanently resident in lunatic asylums.

LETTER TO THE DEAD.

FATUOUS OFFICIALDOM AT ITS WORST.

A typical instance of official fatheadedness is described to us by Mr. H. Endersby, of Ferrybridge in Yorkshire. In January of last year his wife died in childbirth. Immediately following her death Mr. Endersby notified the Approved Society with whom she had been insured, and he received a reply requesting the return of her insurance book and insurance card, together with the death certificate. In the course of a few days the death certificate was returned to him with an accompanying letter stating that the death had been duly noted. The other morning the postman delivered at his house another letter, addressed to his dead wife. This is a copy thereof: "Insurance Committee, West Riding of Yorkshire. A. Flatter, F.F.I., Clerk. Dear Madam, I have received notification from your approved Society that you are suspended from medical benefit, and I have therefore to request you to forward your medical card to the Ministry of Health in the enclosed addressed envelope. Postage need not be paid. Yours faithfully, Arthur Flatter." Suspended from medical benefit, indeed! We should think she was. She has been suspended from medical benefit for eighteen months; and as Mr. Flatter asks for her medical card, we hereby inform him that, being dead, she hasn't got it and can't return it, for she doesn't know where it is and doesn't care. Also that Mr. Endersby publicly requests Mr. Flatter to stop this heartless foolery.

"DUTCH AUCTION" TAXES.

IMAGINARY INCOMES—REAL PAYMENTS.

Captain J. Martin, a lighterman, has a genuine cause of complaint against the Income Tax Assessors. Out of work from April, 1918, to August, 1919, he earned up to April, 1920, a net sum of £385 by a fortunate streak of lucrative lighterage, working at high pressure. The Assessors, in their wisdom, demanded Income Tax on a wide guess of £435. From April, 1920, to February, 1921, he earned a net sum of £90 15s. For this period, and up to April, 1921, the Assessors must have put in overtime guessing, their inspired effort being an assessment for taxation purposes of £538! Unless he has lightered gold, and had an odd sack given him as a tip, it is only a special brand of imagination that could estimate the last two months' income as £448 where the previous ten months had only netted £90. True and detailed statements have been furnished by Captain Martin or his representative, but the autocrats of the Inland Revenue must needs demand personal attendance. Surely times had been lean enough for the lighterman without compelling him to risk losing his vessel by absence when a cargo was being embarked or unloaded. Yet, when he wrote explaining his predicament, and saying that he could not add a tittle more information by word of mouth than he had set down on paper, the officials refused to reduce the absurd "assessment," and if they can achieve it the tax will be prised out of him!

"A MAIDEN'S MARTYRDOM."

HAPPY ENDING TO A SAD STORY.

Four months ago we related the heartrending history of poor Lily Beecham, of Axbridge, in Somerset—the eighteen-year-old village maiden who, having been cruelly betrayed under a promise of marriage, died of a broken heart after giving birth to her illegitimate child. We described how, when the unhappy girl lay upon her death-bed, begging for a last interview with the man she had loved not wisely but too well, he, with a brutal indifference scarcely credible, ignored her anguished messages, and put the final stamp upon his villainy by playing football at the time of his victim's burial in a field close to the graveyard and within sound of the solemn strokes of the funeral bell. This poignant story excited intense indignation throughout the country—and beyond it. Amongst the countless letters it brought us was one from an English lady residing in the Pas de Calais, expressing her desire to adopt Lily Beecham's motherless baby.

A WRENCH.

Married, but childless, this lady proved to be the wife of a prosperous business man, with branches in Paris, Calais and London. Having satisfied ourselves as to these facts, we laid the offer of adoption before the infant's guardian, her grandmother, who ultimately, in the child's interests, agreed to the suggestion. There was a natural reluctance on the part of Lily Beecham's mother to part with the child. It seemed to her to be the sole remaining link with her dead daughter, whom she had loved. But when the probable advantages that might accrue to the orphaned infant were pointed out to her, she, with the wonderful self-sacrifice that is the glory of the maternal heart, put her own feelings aside and consented, in the child's interests, to the separation. The actual terms on which the grandmother relinquished her charge of the child are conveyed in the following extract from one of her letters: "I should like to thank you again for your kind interest, and to tell you that I will give up all responsibility, and also hope the child will prove a blessing to the lady who is so kind as to take it." But much remained to be done before the negotiations could be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The adoptive mother very naturally and properly required to receive satisfactory assurances in regard to the child's condition of health. On this point she was satisfied—thanks to the generous action of Dr. A. V. Leche, of Axbridge, with whom we got into communication, and who refused a fee for the examination he made, expressing himself "delighted to assist your splendid work." A photograph of the infant was also required. This was supplied by Mr. Collard, photographer, of Cheddar, who emulated the doctor's generosity by accepting merely a nominal fee for his trouble. Meantime, having convinced ourselves that the adoption would be for the child's benefit, and that its interests would be safeguarded in every way, we continued the negotiations, and finally, a few days ago, brought them to a conclusion.

DOES THE MOTHER KNOW?

The lady, whose motherly sentiments had been so stirred by poor Lily Beecham's story, crossed from France, visited us at this office, and has now returned to her charming home in company with the baby over whom she has thrown the mantle of her protection. Thus, from out a cloud of sadness and sorrow has emerged a gleam of sunshine. If, in some inscrutable way, the dead, deserted mother can see her child, she will feel some sense of compensation for her bitter trial. But what of the father? When he realises that his daughter, the child of the girl he foully wronged, bereft of the love of its parents, has found sanctuary in the house of a stranger, will it silence the whispers of his conscience? We think not.

CONTUMACY AT CAMBERWELL.

THE UNREPENTANT BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

Several weeks ago we drew attention to an act of gross injustice perpetrated by the Camberwell Board of Guardians. Having decided to convert into a "permanent" post the office of Assistant Relieving Officer for Lunacy, instituted as a "temporary" one during the war, they not only refused to re-appoint to it Mr. Arthur Askew, who had discharged the duties admirably for years, but turned down several ex-Service men who applied for it, and selected Mr. W. T. King, an ex-police officer, already in receipt of a pension, and inexperienced in the work. The Ministry of Health refused to sanction the appointment, but at a meeting held on March 23rd the Board not only ignored the decision of the Ministry of Health and temporarily confirmed Mr. King's appointment, but refrained from reading or reporting on several letters they had received from ratepayers protesting against Mr. Askew's supersession; while at the next meeting, April 27th, their only reference to the matter appears to have been that they instructed the Clerk to apply once more to the Ministry of Health to sanction the appointment! As the General Relieving Officer for Lunatics, Mr. J. Brooks, has just resigned on account of ill-health, the situation at present is that the certified lunatics of Camberwell, who are in charge of the uncertified lunatics composing this egregious Board, are presumably left without any officer at all to look after their interests. Such ratepayers as are aware of the facts are filled with indignation; while, worst of all perhaps, the former Relieving Officer, Mr. Askew, who was so disgracefully ousted from office, is still unemployed, and suffering sorely in consequence. Isn't it possible for the Ministry of Health and the ratepayers, between them, to bring this contumacious Board to book?

RECOMPENSE REFUSED.

BUREAUCRATIC CHURLISHNESS OF THE G.P.O.

On the 31st March last a man employed in London received from his wife, who was at the time staying in Sheffield, a telegram in the following terms:

Mother died in hospital Saturday. Am staying in Sheffield.

The receipt of this message was a severe shock to the son. Obtaining leave, he went to considerable expense to provide himself with mourning, and hastened to Sheffield. It is easy to imagine his relief when his wife informed him that his mother was quite well. She had certainly been ill and in hospital, but had completely recovered. The cause of the painful misunderstanding was the inaccurate transmission of the wife's telegram. The original message ran: "Mother *going* in hospital." Feeling that some compensation was due to him for the anguish and expense he had been involved in through the carelessness, error, or incompetence of a telegraph clerk, the victim of this distressing episode made a suitable application to the Postmaster-General. This elicited an official printed form, to the effect that the necessary inquiries were not yet completed. A fortnight later a further printed postcard was forthcoming, conveying a similar message. Finally, after another interval of two weeks, came the Postmaster-General's final decision. He regretted the error in the telegram and was extremely sorry for the anxiety and inconvenience occasioned in consequence; but, as stated on the back of the telegram forms supplied to the public and at page 85 of the Post Office Guide, he is not liable for expenses incurred through the inaccurate transmission of a telegram, and he regretted therefore that he could not make any payment! A more shameful evasion of just liability can hardly be conceived.

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IMPORTANT WAKEFORD WITNESS FOUND.

FULL STORY OF GIRL WHO CONVERSED WITH ARCHDEACON AT THE CATHEDRAL.

THERE has been an important development in the Wakeford case. Last week we announced that we were in touch with a young lady answering in certain important respects to the description given to the Courts by the Archdeacon of his chance companion in the precincts of Peterborough Cathedral on the morning of March 15th, 1920. We ventured to express the hope that we might be within sight of the solution of this baffling mystery. Naturally, we hoped that the girl would come forward voluntarily and give a full account of her movements in Peterborough on the day in question; and in the expectation that she would do so, we purposely withheld a good deal of interesting information that had found its way into our possession. We now have to state that, at the very moment of going to press, something of the kind has actually occurred, and we have before us a signed and carefully authenticated statement from a young lady at Birmingham, who claims and produces evidence to show that she did in fact meet Archdeacon Wakeford in the neighbourhood of Peterborough Cathedral on March 15th, 1920, in circumstances affording a striking parallel to the Archdeacon's own story of his movements on that fatal day. Obviously, such evidence is of the very greatest importance, and the absence of such a witness both from the Consistory Court and the later proceedings before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council may have fatally militated against the Archdeacon's case. It may still prove impossible to identify this Birmingham lady with the "Girl in the Cathedral" mentioned by the Archdeacon. But, in any case, the evidence we are about to make public is of so striking a character as entirely to justify the effort we have made to bring the whole facts to the light of day—remembering that the case for the prosecution lacked such proof as would have satisfied a jury. It will be recalled that at both trials Archdeacon Wakeford stated that on the morning of the day on which he was alleged to have visited the Bull Hotel in the company of a woman, he met a young lady in the Cathedral and had some conversation with her in regard to the interior features of the building. The girl who now emerges as an essential witness has a different episode to relate. She was married in 1919, at the age of seventeen, to a local resident. For a couple of years prior to the Wakeford incident she had taken lessons in painting and sketching, being particularly interested in architecture and in the beauties of the local Cathedral. Without a doubt, she would have come forward earlier with an account of her meeting with a clergyman on the morning of March 15th, 1920, only that her husband was at the time considerably worried over business matters, and unwilling, therefore, to incur the publicity inseparable from Court proceedings. However, we have now obtained from her a detailed statement, which we have already verified in certain important particulars. In the main, this remarkable communication speaks for itself, and we cannot do better than quote it in full. We, therefore, reproduce the exact text of the girl's signed declaration which, in our judgment, has a most important bearing upon the Wakeford case:—

> I have special reasons for remembering Monday, March 20th. It was a wet day, and I went out for a walk after breakfast. My husband had left for business some time before, and I had arranged with him to meet him in the Cathedral Yard at about half-past ten. I went to the Cathedral and waited about—as I was rather early for the appointment. While waiting, I was having a good look at the building, and particularly at the little windows on each side of the main entrance, which I had often thought I would like to paint or sketch. While I was looking at these, a clergyman came up to me from the direction of the sundial, and spoke to me. He said: "You seem to be interested in the Cathedral," and I replied that I was, and had thought of trying to sketch the windows. The clergyman said that it was a very fine building and that there was a lot of beautiful work inside After some minutes friendly conversation, the clergyman walked away. I attached no particular importance to the incident at the time, although when I saw the newspaper photographs of Archdeacon Wakeford I remembered the face as that of someone I had spoken to previously. I have now been shown several special photographs of Archdeacon Wakeford, and I identify him as the clergyman I talked with at the Cathedral.

Meanwhile, the witness's husband has furnished us independently with a statement coinciding in its main features with his wife's version of the Peterborough incident. The very least that can be said of this vital evidence is that it clearly ought to have been available for the consideration of the Appeal Judges; and from the mere fact of it not having been produced, the force of their decision is considerably weakened. The fact of the "Girl in the Cathedral" not having been found weighs heavily against the Archdeacon, just as the absence of the "Woman in the Hotel" tells strongly in his favour. We shall not rest until the mystery is completely solved, and, in proof of this fixed determination, our £2,000 offer stands.

£2,000 REWARD.

The sum of £2,000 will be paid to any woman who can prove to the satisfaction of the Editor of JOHN BULL *that she was in the company of Archdeacon Wakeford in Peterborough Cathedral on the morning of March 15, 1920, or that she stayed the night with the Archdeacon at the Bull Hotel, Peterborough, on March 14 and 15, 1920, and on April 2, 1920, or on any one of these dates. If neither of these women should come forward voluntarily, the sum of £2,000 will be divided, at the discretion of the Editor of* JOHN BULL, *between any persons whose information leads to the complete identification of either woman.*

THE BRUTES AND THE BENCH.

SHAMEFUL LENIENCY IN A CRUELTY CASE.

The Attleborough (Norfolk) Bench are very tender towards cowards found guilty of cruelty to animals. They had before them, a few days ago, six cads charged with brutally illtreating a horse. The load it was called upon to draw consisted of a two-wheeled cart, a trolley, and the carcases of its six tormentors. Thus cruelly overloaded, it either fell or lay down, whereupon it was subjected to torments of the most fiendish kind. Subsequently examined, it was found to be suffering from a punctured wound an inch long and three-quarters of an inch deep at the back of the ear, a large swelling nine inches across on its back, other large swellings "just like a jelly" under the body, a cut on the off-hind leg, swelled to twice the natural size, from the hock to the fetlock, and raw abrasions on its jaws and tongue. The names of the human fiends who were guilty of all these horrible atrocities are William Drake, a dealer, of Ovington; Philip Lane, carpenter; Herbert Hall, labourer; Jesse Fincham, dealer, and James Thurston, labourer—all of Rockland All Saints; and George Doubleday, labourer, of Great Ellingham. These scurvy six were tried before a Bench of four Justices—R. Jessup (Chairman), W. B. Colman, F. Riches, and H. T. Phœnix. Drake and Lane were fined 50s. each and the remaining defendants 30s. each. It is a disgraceful thing that these men should have escaped being sent to prison

AN INJUSTICE TO JERSEY.

BRITISH SUBJECTS TO WHOM DIVORCE IS DENIED.

The Divorce Laws of this country are on the point of being widened and made more just as between the sexes, in response to an agitation that has been steadily increasing in intensity for years. It seems the more incongruous and unfair that a British territory, like the Channel Islands, and within so few miles of the mainland, should lack even the inadequate facilities for divorce which this country possesses. We will give one example of many cases which, occurring in England, would entitle the injured party to judicial mitigation. A Jersey business man went to America, leaving his wife and child at home. Years passed, during which the deserted wife remained without definite information as to her husband's whereabouts. She learned indirectly, however, that he was doing well in the States and living happily with his "wife" and two children. Subsequently she was actually shown a photograph and letter sent by him to a relative confirming the rumours she had heard. It is not for us to enter into the merits of the case, nor to say whether he had or had not moral justification for the step he took. We are merely concerned with the fact that this abandoned wife is in Jersey, condemned to remain a wife only in name, and debarred from grasping any chance of happiness unless she is willing to wear the stigma of immorality. Jersey must no longer be denied facilities for divorce.

THE SERVICES AND THE EX-SERVICE MAN.

OFFICIAL NEGLIGENCE AND WRONGFUL ARREST.

Both the Navy and Army appear to be equally guilty of involving men who have served their country well in imprisonment and temporary disgrace. Here are two instances—one relating to each Service. In the first, a young sailor was arrested and charged with being a deserter. At the first hearing he protested his innocence. At the second hearing no official from the Admiralty appeared to support the charge. He had joined the Navy in 1913. In March, 1919, having served through the war and been blown up in his ship, he was medically examined and pronounced unfit for any further service. He wrote to He wrote to the Royal Naval Barracks. whereupon the Admiralty asked for his papers, which he parted with. Subsequently he was arrested by order of the Admiralty To add injury to insult, he had received no pay for the two months previous to his discharge! He was discharged and allowed advocates' fees and costs to be recovered from the Admiralty. Now for the Army case: A soldier returning home on discharge, after 3½ years' service in India, while awaiting his civilian clothes, or the cash, was arrested by the Military Police on a charge of wearing soldier's uniform without authority. He was remanded in custody. At the second hearing he also was discharged—whereupon the Army authorities immediately sent him the money due to him. Such incidents do not tend to increase the loyalty of ex-Service men.

CANDID COMMUNICATIONS.

(This space is devoted to Open Letters to Celebrities, Notorieties, and, occasionally, Nonentities.)

To the Rt. Hon. Lord Scott-Dickson, High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh.

YOUR LORDSHIP,—It is satisfactory that the Criminal Law of Scotland has a true conception of the heinousness of the crime of indecent assault upon young girls. When William Docherty, an elderly man, was brought before you, charged with committing a criminal assault on a girl in Irvine Churchyard, you imposed on him a sentence of ten years' penal servitude. At the same time you rightly said that offences of that class seemed to be on the increase, and it was impossible to deal with them leniently. I admire your courage in inflicting adequate retribution for one of the vilest of crimes, and congratulate you that the law of Scotland permits of such exemplary punishment.

JOHN BULL.

To Mr. Walter Horsley, Clarence Road, Withington, Manchester.

DEAR SIR,—I should sell them, or give them away, or get 'em altered to fit, if I were you. Certainly I should not sleep in 'em, for as near as possible they choked you in your sleep. Teeth which work loose at 4 o'clock in the morning and have to be fished-up by a doctor furnished with grappling irons are neither use nor ornament to anybody. If you must wear 'em to sleep in, for goodness' sake tie 'em round your neck; or the next time you mislay them you may never awake again. On this occasion you are fortunate to be "progressing favourably." Pray continue; but *do* be more careful. JOHN BULL.

To His Honour Sir G. Shersion Baker, Lincoln County Court.

DEAR SIR G.,—When George Gresham was sued before you by Cedric Baird, for the value of two fowls which Gresham's dog had killed, you trotted out the old legal opinion that a dog is entitled to its first bite, and gave a verdict for the defendant. Your law was a little shaky, apart from the fact that a dog could scarcely kill two fully-grown fowls with one bite. The "one bite" privilege applies only to the biting of human beings; the owner of a dog that destroys or injures live stock is liable for damages. Cedric Baird was entitled to full compensation. The birds were valuable ones, and their owner is an ex-soldier discharged from the Army with neurasthenia and none too well off. In this case you tempered your justice with a little too much mercy. JOHN BULL.

To J. W. Gilbert, Esq., J.P., Chairman, County Council, Spring Gardens, London.

SIR,—Most people, I believe, will be with me in thinking that the London County Council have exercised a wise discretion in changing their minds over the parks music question. Their decision to prohibit music in the parks was a mistake, as the bands give the multitude a great deal of cheap, healthful, out-of-door pleasure, and wherever the people find pleasure there is an antidote to morose and morbid discontent. To subsidise the music is a different question, and had to be decided in the light of hard times and heavy rates. The band performances ought to pay for themselves, and I am very hopeful they will. JOHN BULL.

To Geoffrey Richardson and George Rudd, late of Netherne Mental Hospital, Merstham.

SIRS,—If all attendants at mental hospitals were like you the patients would have a very rough time. For this is the sort of attendance you render! A patient named Stock gave you a little trouble, with the result that when the disturbance was over the doctor found that the man had two ribs broken and bruises on various parts of the body. Quite properly the Committee dismissed you from your job and, in addition, brought you before the local Court where you were fined two pounds each. To ill-treat patients in this fashion is dastardly, and I advise you both not to seek another attendant's job unless it be at a street door or at any such place where I can keep an eye on you.

JOHN BULL.

To the Rev. Percival Comeau, St. James's, Ashted, Birmingham.

REV. SIR,—Felicitations on your election as Vicar of Baddesley Ensor, Warwickshire. Baddesley Ensor must have been very anxious to do you proud, though there may not be very much of it. I hear it elected you from among 175 candidates to a living worth £400 a year and a house. It would be much better for the Church on earth—and perhaps better for her, too, when she has to render account in heaven—if parsons were elected by popular choice in this way, instead of being thrust by patronage into parishes where they are very often not wanted, and therefore are utterly out of place. The system of presentation to livings is unpopular because it is undemocratic, and wherever the Church loses touch with the people she loses her influence upon them. The system will one day go. The sooner the better. JOHN BULL.

To Mr. J. T. Lord, Farmer, Waltham.

GOOD LORD,—Yours is indeed a welcome break in the long succession of ill-reports regarding the treatment of ex-Service men by those who never fought. You made a manly confession that you realised you yourself had done little for the country in the war, and owed it to the lads who fought that you had a farm at all. Following this you made an offer of 10 acres, rent and rates free, to any ex-Service man who could use them. Your words and deeds should shame others into similar action. Good luck to you. Unfortunately, it is not often that I hear of such generosity—though Heaven knows there is plenty of scope for it.

JOHN BULL.

To John William Cockcroft, Commercial Street, Werneth, Oldham.

SIR,—As commonly happens in cruelty cases, you can congratulate yourself on the farcical leniency of your judges. Your cruelty was fiendish in its inventiveness. You seem to have studied it as an art and worked it out as a brilliant conception. The first anybody knew about it was when a woman saw one of your fowls running down the street in terror, a lighted piece of newspaper attached to its leg. It used to trespass in a neighbour's yard, so you took it there, as you admitted, tied the newspaper to its leg, put a match to the newspaper, and then let the fowl free. All this was "to teach it a lesson." The only lesson you got was cheap—20s. only. Think yourself lucky I was not on the Bench, for it would have then cost you more. JOHN BULL.

To Miss Margaret Jessie Dunkeld, of the G.P.O.

DEAR MAGGIE,—I admire your pluck. If more girls had the same courage, salacious cads like Dudley Douglas De Lisle, a colleague of yours in the G.P.O., would soon discover that their disgustingly offensive trick of molesting girls in crowded railway carriages does not pay. You performed a public service in forcibly detaining him at London Bridge Station and reporting him to the railway officials, and deserve the thanks of all women whose affairs occasion them to travel unattended in congested compartments. My only regret is that De Lisle was not charged with molesting, instead of merely with interfering with the comfort of, passengers—in which case he would not have been let off with a trivial fine, but, through your instrumentality, would now be expiating his disgusting offence in gaol. Once more, on behalf of the women of England, thanks. JOHN BULL.

"JOHN BULL'S" WEEKLY CINEMA.

Lloyd George seems more inclined to bless
The business of the foe
Than that of France, still staggering from
The blow.

Of all the various outdoor sports
The fickle public follow,
The favourite, we clearly see,
Is Polo.

The Bolshevics' request for trade
The Yankee treats with scorn;
He asks, with reason, "What about
That corn?"

Of London's many spectacles
The jolliest by far
Is that now witnessed daily at
Olympia.

AMAZING REVOL

Revelations of Grave and Growing Dange

By THE

IN the course of a recent debate in the House of Commons my friend Colonel Lowther, a Member of Parliament of sturdy Independent views, had some startling things to say with regard to the revolutionary tendencies of the extreme Labour element in Great Britain. Replying to the pointed inquiry, "Who *are* the Red Revolutionaries?" the hon. Member was able to give chapter and verse for their existence, calling upon the Prime Minister to take drastic action for the defence of the Constitution against those who, by underground means, were endeavouring to sow the seeds of revolt. "I ask the Government to act—and act at once," said Colonel Lowther. "They have already acknowledged that the Red Internationals, the friends of Lenin, are busy in our midst. They have acknowledged that the British extremists, to their shame, have joined hands with members of the Red International, and they have acknowledged that hoards of money have passed through into this country and are in the hands of the revolutionaries, and that that money has come, no doubt, from Germany, Russia, and from other enemies of our country. What are the Government doing?" In reply, the Prime Minister was rather inclined to pooh-pooh these alarming suggestions, although he invited the House of Commons to believe that the Government were "closely watching the course of events." For the moment, however, he could promise no definite action, and his advice to an anxious public was: "Watch and pray." Yet I confess that this pious shibboleth does not charm me. As a slogan of practical politics, it is little (if any) better than Mr. Asquith's discredited "Wait and see." Since the Prime Minister evidently isn't alive to the danger in our midst, I must see what I can do to enlighten him, and at the same time to acquaint the general public with the main features of what I have no hesitation in describing as a deliberate revolutionary plot. As I knew at the time, Colonel Lowther was not speaking without his book; and I fancy that, when the full facts are made known, those of my readers who may have been lulled into a sense of false security by the Prime Minister's sanguine utterances will rub their eyes in pained surprise.

An Amazing Document.

Now for the facts. When I use the word "Revolution" I employ it in the strict sense, and not simply as a rhetorical bludgeon to flourish around the heads of my Socialist friends. With the man who believes in Socialism as a political theory and seeks its triumph by constitutional means I have no quarrel whatever—except that I think he is mistaken and might put his wits to better use. But that is not the burden of my present argument. After the fullest investigation, I assert, without fear of contradiction, that there exists in Great Britain to-day a widespread and definitely organised revolutionary movement, affiliated to the Red International of Moscow, and handling vast sums of money derived from Bolshevist sources. In the forefront of the movement is the British Communist Party, with which—before he went to prison—Mr. C. J. L. Malone, M.P., was prominently associated; and within the past week I have been fortunate enough to obtain possession of the printed rules and constitution of this body—intended for private circulation only—and, in fact, entrusted to no more than a chosen few of its members. From this amazing document I take the following extract, which establishes beyond all doubt the whole-hearted revolutionary aims of the Communist Party of Great Britain:—

> The Communist Party will devote itself to the immediate work of educating the masses in the principles of Communism. It will conduct an unflinching campaign against the power of Capitalism, and relentlessly strive by industrial organisation, agitation, and revolutionary, political, and Parliamentary action, to urge the working class on towards revolution.

Nothing could be plainer. The Communist Party of Great Britain, with a large and growing membership among Trade Unionists, exists for the open and self-avowed purpose of egging the workers on towards revolution. It maintains the closest connection with the Third International at Moscow, and frankly acknowledges the inspiration of Lenin and Trotsky. Indeed, as though to avoid the possibility of misunderstanding, this British manifesto goes on to state that "The Party is affiliated to, and accepts the Theses and Statutes of the Third Communist International," while "the objective of the Party is the establishment of a Communist Republic." The literature of the movement abounds with seditious and inflammable pronouncements; and to illustrate the effect of the wholesale acceptance by these British revolutionaries of the principles of the Third International, I can hardly do better than quote the following extract from a still more recent Communist manifesto:—

> The Communist Party will work for the overthrow of the State machinery, the disarmament of the *bourgeoisie*, the arming of the proletariat and of the Red Workers' Guards, the removal of all bourgeois Judges, and the creation of a new proletarian administration. The Communist International makes it its aim to put up an armed struggle for the overthrow of the International *bourgeoisie* and the creation of an International Soviet Republic as a transition state to the complete abolition of the State. *It is essential to carry on illegal work in the Army, Navy and Police.*

I confess that, with such a document as this in my hands, I feel it a little difficult to understand the Prime Minister's complacency. The words I have italicised contain the very essence of sedition, and suggest possibilities that will hardly bear contemplation. Unfortunately, the authorities at Scotland Yard, while fully alive to the danger, are considerably handicapped by the present state of the law, which gives them no power to cope adequately with an organised revolutionary movement. As may be inferred from certain recent prosecutions, advantage has been taken of the Emergency Powers Act, necessitated by the threat of a Triple Alliance strike, to round up a few of the leaders of the Communist Party; but this measure remains in force for only thirty days, and

THE TRADES UNIONISTS *(to the Extremist)*: "No!

OLUTIONARY PLOT.

Danger—Solemn Warning to the Government.

BY THE EDITOR.

when it lapses the police will have to fall back on an old-fashioned Act of Parliament, framed in circumstances entirely different from those which exist to-day. Then there is the absurd rule under which a man convicted of inciting peaceful citizens to armed revolution is almost always treated as a "political offender" and sentenced to the "First Division," which means that he can still carry on revolutionary propaganda from the shelter of one of His Majesty's Prisons. I cannot but believe that, if the true state of affairs were more widely known, the public would demand more vigilant protection against men who are deliberately plotting to undermine the social and industrial fabric of this country, and upon the ruins of the British Constitution to establish a "Communist Republic" on the Russian model. In my considered judgment, these amateur Lenins have had far too much rope.

Secret Arming and Drilling.

Side by side with the Communist Party, and even more dangerous in some aspects, are the unofficial Workers' Committees that, at the instigation of Moscow, have been established in most of the industrial areas of Great Britain, and affiliated with the notorious Industrial Workers of the World. Collectively, these bodies are known as the Red Trade Union International, which has branches in every European country and in the United States—and aims, under the inspiration of the Moscow International, at the complete overthrow of existing institutions, and the establishment of Soviet Republics in every land. In case the Prime Minister may be still doubtful as to the reality of the revolutionary movement in Great Britain, I would respectfully inform him that a meeting of the British Section of this body was held in London as recently as Saturday, May 7th, 1921, when a variety of important decisions were taken by the Executive Committee, containing representatives from several of the principal British Trade Unions. But the activity of these industrial rebels is not confined to regular meetings and formal resolutions. There is no doubt whatever, in my mind, that these Bolshevist groups are working with the deliberate object of establishing a "Red Guard" movement in this country, or, in plain terms, of arming and drilling a section of the workers—in the hope that some day, in conjunction with the "General Strike," they may be able to achieve their ends by violent means. I know, and can prove to the satisfaction of the police if they care to have the information, that a body, known as the Workers' Defence Force, has been formally organised on military lines, a good deal of systematic drilling having taken place in open spaces near London—in Epping Forest, to name the principal venue. These drills have been held, for the most part, in the early hours of the morning, the usual plan followed being to post sentries in the neighbourhood to give warning of the approach of the police or others hostile to the work in hand. In this department of revolutionary activity it is possible to trace the hand of the National Union of Ex-Service Men—an avowedly Bolshevist association, whose true character was long ago exposed in these columns. Since last I wrote on the subject this seditious body has adopted a secret organisation, working in the closest unison with the revolutionary Workers' Committees and, through the so-called International Union of Ex-Service Men, making common cause with our "late" enemies and the legionaries of Lenin. These are facts which Scotland Yard can verify for itself with the greatest ease. Without beating about the bush, I am prepared to assert that, under the direction of the National Union of Ex-Service Men and kindred bodies, large numbers of men, many of them already trained in the use of arms, are being systematically drilled in preparation for the "Social Revolution" which is the confessed aim of the Communist Party. This, I suppose, is Great Britain's contribution to the "Red Guard" movement, which has obtained considerable strength on the Continent—particularly in Italy, where the vogue of the stiletto suggests sinister possibilities.

: "No! There's a better and safer way than that!"

Evil Communications.

That there has been much going and coming between the British and Italian branches of this organisation is proved by unquestionable evidence in my possession, and I warn the authorities not to treat too lightly these indications of a world-wide conspiracy to overthrow our civilisation by force of arms. Side by side with these direct preparations, there has been a good deal of tampering with the Regular Army, and with the Reservists recalled to the Colours in the recent strike emergency. The result was seen at Aldershot recently, and again at Colchester, where a number of men got out of hand owing, as was admitted, to the influence of Bolshevist agitators acting on the above-stated principles of the Third International. I could give a wealth of further detail in regard to these movements, but prefer, for the moment, to confine myself to matters which, to those familiar with the facts, are beyond the pale of controversy. I have no wish needlessly to alarm the public mind, or to conjure up visions of impending revolution, but it is no use to sit with folded arms and pretend that nothing serious is happening. This revolutionary plot is a reality, and must be ruthlessly stamped out if we are ever again to enjoy the blessings of peace and prosperity. I shall be satisfied if I have opened the eyes of the public to the true facts of a situation that has been allowed to get seriously out of hand. The truth of the matter is that we are far too kid-gloved in our handling of these seditious movements, and until an example is made of a few of the ringleaders—who are far more concerned for power and notoriety than for the true interests of the workers—there will be no security for that industrial progress upon which the real heart of the nation is set. With Russia's terrible plight in view, it should be obvious to every reasonable mind that these revolutionary movements make, not for wider liberty, but rather for cruel and heartless tyranny. Forewarned is forearmed!

ANTICIPATED EPITAPH.

Beneathe
Thys Sodde
Lye ye remaynes of one
Once knowne toe ye worlde as

Sir Eric Geddes.

Borne in India,
Anno Domini, 1875,
Hee was educated at Oxford Military the College,
And
Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh,
And
Notte havynge atte thatte tyme
Developed a talent for anythynge better,
Wente inne for lumberynge inne ye
Southern States of Americka.
From hys earliest boihoode hee hadde played
Wyth traynes.
For themme hee forsoothe
Ye ordinarie pleasures of chyldhoode.
Marbles toe hym were thynges of nought;
Hee trundled notte ye hoope,
Neither didde hee spinne ye toppe,
Whether by whippe or strynge;
Butte,
Obsessed from ye fyrst
Wyth ye one greate passione of hys lyfe,
Hee concentrated onne traynes,
Babbled of buffers,
Concerned hymselfe wyth couplynges,
Sympered onne ye subjeckt of signals,
And
Played persystentlie wyth poyntes.
Arryved atte manne's estate,
Hee attached hymselfe successivelie toe railwaies
Inne Americka, India, and Englande, and
On ye absurd presumption thatte hys previous
experience
Qualified hym for ye jobbe,
Was appoynted,
Anno Domini, 1915,
Direcktor-General of Munitions Supply,
Ye whych poste hee helde until hee was made
Direcktor-General of Militarie Railwaies,
And
Inspecktor-General of Militarie Transportation.
Havynge hadde no militarie experience
Worth a tynker's expletive,
Hee was made,
Anno Domini, 1917,
An Honorarie Major-General,
And,
For fear thatte hee hadde beene appoynted to
Ye wronge service,
Was given, ye same yeare,
Ye softe jobbe of an
Additional Member of Ye Board of Admiraltie,
And
Naval Controller.
Bye now
Hee was welle on ye waie.
Knowynge, probablie, as much about ye Navie
As ye Army,
Hee,
Anno Domini, 1917,
Was made a Temporarie Honorarie Vice-Admiral,
And donned ye cocked hatte.
Butte itte was as
MINISTER OF TRANSPORT
Thatte hee made hys great splash.
Hee suggested dammynge ye River Severn—
And was dammed for hys payns.
Butte hys greatest achievemente,
For ye whyche hee deserves toe goe downe toe
Posteritie,
If notte farther,
Was hys acceptance of £50,000
From ye North Eastern Railwaie Companie
For servyces rendered.
Lyttle bye lyttle
Hys powers fayled, and inne ye ende
Hee dyed.

Pause—be ye either lay or cleric,
And droppe a scaldynge teare on Eric.

IN THE BARBER'S CHAIR.

THE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR.

MORNIN', Sir. Come right in. . . . *Shavin'?* Cert'n'y . . . . No, there ain't no need for you to take your spectacles orf, sir. Thet round sort like wot you're wearin' seem very fashionable now. I see Colonel Harvey, the new American Ambassador, wears 'em. . . W'y, w'en I come to 'ave a good dekko at you, I believe you *are* 'im? Am I right, sir? . . . Now, ain't thet a funny thing! I'm glad you called. You ain't losin' much time before visitin' the principal places of int'rest. I didn' expec' to see you 'ere quite so soon. 'Ow's America? 'Ow do you like bein' in a wet country arfter livin' in one wot's supposed to be dry? 'Ow do you like London? 'Ow do you like our "eats"? . . . Eh? *Too many questions at once?* I was on'y givin' you an imitation of 'ow I'm told American reporters fire orf their questions, jest to make you feel at 'ome. . . .

* * *

I liked the sound o' your speech w'en you arrived at Southampton. You sed you brought a message not of good will alone, but of good cheer and good 'ope. I'm glad to 'ear it. I reckon it's about time there was a more friendly feelin' between England and the States, but I shall want to see some signs of it before I believe it. There's bin a narsty, sarcastic spirit in America against England for a long time. I 'ope you'll do somethink to alter thet. There's bin too much sneerin' at us English in the American Press for my likin'. We've bin told too orfen, till we're sick an' tired o' hearin' it, thet you Americans won the Wore, saved our bacon, an' so on, w'en everybody knows it was the other way round. . . . Eh? *Your aim is to remove all them differences?* Good. Then I won't say nothink more on thet subjec'. There seems to 'ave bin a good deal of opposition to your appointment in America. So fur as I kin make out, it was on account of you bein' an opponent of Woodrow Wilson. I don't see w'y thet should make you any less sootable for a Ambassador to England. Rawther the opposite, to my mind. I never thought much o' Wilson, meself; and as for 'is League o' Nations, an' Fourteen Points, an' all the rest of it—well, it's all turned out to be tosh.

* * *

I'm glad you've put the kibosh on the bloomin' League. It wouldn't never 'ave worked—on'y provided big salaries for officials an' pleasant little trips to Switzerland at the cost of the taxpayers. Altogether, I'm inclined to think you're a pretty good choice. You're a journalist, fur one thing. Some people might say thet ain't no recommendation. But I ain't so shore. A journalist is a pretty fly card, as a rule. . . . *Glad I approve of you generally?* Well, thet'll depend 'ow you carry on, sir. I ain't fergot thet you wrote some very narsty things about us w'en the Wore was on; but there was a bit o' thet on both sides. We twitted you Americans about bein' "too proud to fight" more than once, an' you wasn't too kind to Lloy' George w'en he was carryin' the biggest job thet's ever bin placed on one man's shoulders. But I'm willing to let bygornes be bygornes. You cert'n'y did your best to put a stop to them Irish plots against us in the States. . . . Well, goo'-day, sir, an' good luck. Much erbliged, I'm shore.

PRINTER'S PIE.

(Half-a-crown is paid to the sender of each item published. Envelopes must be marked "Pie.")

"NEWCASTLE DAILY CHRONICLE":—"Until the Miners' Federation stopped FOLLOWING THOSE WHO WERE BEHIND THEM . . . there could not be any peace in any industry."

"YOUNG BRITAIN":—"The children could hardly believe their EYES when they HEARD his voice."

"DAILY MAIL":—"AT LEAST £250,000 . . . will have to be found, and it can be FOUND only by a raid on the taxpayer's EMPTY POCKET."

"DAILY CHRONICLE":—"Pewter, china, IRON KITCHEN UTENSILS IN BRASS AND COPPER and wrought iron are also in the collection."

"YORKSHIRE POST":—"Put those glib TONGUES to work with their HANDS."

"ANSWERS LIBRARY":—"Fabesher . . . pointed WITHOUT A WORD. 'MY CHANCE!' HE SAID."

"NORTH STAR":—"I took out MY LITTLE BOOK. I SETTLED DOWN IN A CORNER OF IT."

"BOYS' FRIEND LIBRARY":—"Telford . . . produced a NOTE which he handed to the policeman . . . 'That's for your trouble, officer,' he said . . . The policeman touched his helmet and the frown that had gathered on his face vanished when he felt the SILVER in his palm."

"ILLUSTRATED SUNDAY HERALD":—"TAXIS sped along the deserted PAVEMENT."

"DAILY MIRROR":—"She thrust her way into THE THICKEST PART OF THE CROWD. She wanted to be ALONE and to think."

"DAILY SKETCH":—"It must have looked a very sombre crowd in its heavy grey and brown and black garments, with only here and there a red or blue hat or a BRIGHT GREEN CHILD."

"MERRY AND BRIGHT":—"There was NO FURNITURE in the apartment, and I was securely bound to a CHAIR."

"SPORTS SPECIAL":—"The ball . . . flew into the net like a SHOT FROM A CANNON BALL."

"HANDY STORIES AND HEARTSEASE LIBRARY":—"Killed! SHOT during the night, and WITH HIS HANDKERCHIEF!"

RESULT OF OUR 23RD FOOTBALL COMPETITION.

In this Competition the following 53 competitors each sent a coupon containing a correct forecast of the eight matches played on May 7th, and, therefore, divide the prize of £1,000, each receiving the sum of £18 17s. 5d.

Adams, R., 11, Newry Street, Belfast; Adams, W., 22, Lombard Street, Belfast; Badger, W., Bufford, Ollerton, Notts; Balman, R., Wigmore, Eastdown, Barnstaple; Banks, D. J., 144, Main Street, Rawden, H.B.; Bishop, C., 9, Sefton Grove, Lark Lane, Liverpool; Blake, W., 80, Drayton Park, N.5; Bland, A., 9, Beaumont Crescent, Kensington; Blythe, L. C., 27, Minford Gardens, W.14; Brown, C., 1, Tufle Road, Holloway; Chambers, W., High Street, Cowden; Cleaver, A., Mrs., 10, Cope Street, Coventry; Conn, Annie, 46, Greenhead Drive, Govan, Glasgow; Cooper, L., 49, Somerton Road, Cricklewood; Corner, H., 4, Lee Place, Sutton; Cowling, J. W., 11, North View, Knowles Hill Road, Dewsbury; Dilley, G., 21, Charnwood Street, Sutton-in-Ashfield; Dodds, J. R., 19, Henry Street, N. Shields; Eastman, A., 16, Rankin Road, Tottenham; Elliott, C., 101, Altenburg Gardens, Battersea; Feltham, R., 24 North Hill, Colchester; Forrester, C., 3, St. Martin's Street, Hereford; Grant, M., Mrs., 24, Bonds Street, Waterside, Londonderry; Harbage, J., Queen Street, King's Lynn; Hillier, A. J., 6, Bloomfield Terrace, Dorman; Jenkins, J. H., 3, Holborn Place, Plymouth; Keenan, W., 93, Blackburn Street, Glasgow; Large, R., Mrs., Lime Cottage, Aspley Guise; Loading, R., Mrs., 17, Mossley Road, B'ham; Long, E., 101, Lower Cheltenham Place, Bristol; MacDonald, D., 73, Hamilton Road, Jarrow-on-T.; Marsh, C., Mrs., 12, William Street, Cwmfelinfach, Mon. Morgan, R., 3, Martin Street, North St. Ashton Gate, Bristol; Owen, F., 21, Gibbs Road, Hastings; Owen, R., 170, Vesmer Road, Sydenham; Pithers, C. H. R., 4th (H) Bn. Y. & L. Regt., Radcliffe Hall, Sheffield; Powis, M., 103, St. Paul's Road, Kensington; Ripley, F. W., 23, New Seaton Terrace, Scunthorpe; Ruth, W. J., 71, Rose Street, Mile Road, Glasgow; Sawyer, W. E., P.O. Mess, 6, H.M.S. *Defence*, Devonport; Sibbald, T., Southwick Lodge, Gorebridge, N.B.; Smith, A., 13, Cambridge Road, Fleetville, St. Albans; Smith, A., 121, Lawrence Avenue, Manor Park; Stanton, G., 21, Kennington Road, Radford; Turrell, W., 71, Mansel Street, Grimsby; Webster, R., 71, Uverdale Road, Chelsea; Whittall, W., 4, Llanwonno Road, Cwmaman, nr. Aberdare; Winfield, F., Setch, King's Lynn; Wood, C., 1, Woodland Cottage, Old Brislington, Bristol; Woolley, Mrs., 114, Beaufort Street, Chelsea; Wright, A. T. V., 173, Colne Road, Twickenham; Wyatt, Dorothy, 10, Culverland Road, Exeter; Wyeth, R. A., 10, Victoria Road, Winchester.

All correspondence relating to financial matters should be addressed to the City Editor.

JOHN BULL IN THE CITY.

ADVICE TO INVESTORS.

By OUR CITY EDITOR.

Each inquiry must bear name and address and be accompanied by a Postal Order for One Shilling.

Decreasing Yields.

A few weeks ago it was stated in this column, in reference to the best type of gilt-edged securities, that "readers who want to invest for a long view can do so with the confident expectation that the downward curve of living costs will go much lower yet, and that security values will move upwards in inverse ratio." Since that was written, gilt-edged securities in the main have continued their process of appreciation. Attention is drawn to the point, not merely for the purpose of recording a prophecy achieving fulfilment, but that investors may be again reminded of the necessity of taking close stock of the situation and outlook. Prices of high-class investment securities are steadily creeping up—and as they creep up, of course yields diminish.

Buy Quickly.

This improvement in values is inevitable. It has persisted despite minor obstacles of the temporary sort, and also despite the coal strike—perhaps in part because of the coal strike, diagnosed as a symptom of reviving normality. The return to be obtained on the best Government stocks is beginning to approximate to 6 per cent. Wherever more than that offers, there is a rush to buy, as witness the stampede for the 7 per cent. Indian issue, and for the more recent Norwegian Loan. Before long, as investment history goes, the average yield will decline below 6 per cent. If the hoped-for cancellation of inter-Allied debts happens, the rise in quotations and the consequent decline in yields will be accelerated.

Doubtful Markets.

The Stock Exchange has been experiencing the usual difficulty of getting into stride again after the Whitsun recess. Throgmorton Street supports the Prime Minister in his attitude towards Polish developments, but nevertheless the latter have been chilling to sentiment. Monetary conditions, too, have been tighter owing chiefly to increased Treasury Bill sales. The Treasury being able to sell Bills on comparatively easy terms, has accepted larger tenders, and has been reducing its indebtedness to the Bank of England with the proceeds. Why not? Still, there are limits to that policy, and its immediate effect has been to reduce Lombard Street's working margin.

German Threes Rally.

A feature of the foreign market has been a recovery in German Threes. The rise was partly in sympathy with the mark; partly in response to Berlin's reported action in anticipating the date of the first reparation payment, and partly owing to speculative buying on American account. There is probably a further rise in them, and buyers will not of course be benefiting Berlin by purchasing. If Germany's future behaviour brings her within the comity of nations, the quotation, notwithstanding the huge amount of existing German paper money, may climb to 20, which was the price of many South American "rubbish" loans before the war. A return to interest payments by Germany on her National Debt is a long way off; and after Allied claims have been settled, holders of German national loans must be prepared for a ruthless cutting down of nominal values.

Home Rails Comfortable.

The Home Railway market does not lose its atmosphere of restrained good cheer. In a general way dealers in this department consider that things are shaping well with the Home Railway industry. Business has been at a minimum, but this has not prevented prices going forward, and the local labour troubles in Glasgow and elsewhere, arising out of the coal strike, have been completely ignored. That the railways were satisfied in a general sense with the Government's Transport Bill, grouping the companies by amalgamation and absorption, was made sufficiently clear recently, when the Bill was published. But Home Railway stockholders will be glad to have the Great Western chairman's assertion in his circular to the proprietors that "the Bill, as introduced, in the opinion of the majority of the Companies, goes far to meet the Companies' views."

Siberians Out of Exile.

Some Russian shares remain prominent. Russian oils have rather fallen into the background, but Siberian mining issues have become an increased gambling medium under the lead of Russo-Asiatics. The latter have nearly doubled in value during the last few weeks, but there is a circumstantial rumour that the Company's mining properties are about to be handed back. If this is true and the properties have not been seriously damaged, doubtless we shall see further fireworks—for prior to the Bolshevist debacle the shares were as high as £6. Glib statements, however, that the shares are worth nothing or £10 probably exaggerate possibilities in both directions.

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TOMMY, JACK AND BADGERS.

OUR PLEDGE.—"No case of hardship or injustice, no instance of beggarly treatment or mean cheese-paring, shall go unchallenged or unremedied."—*Horatio Bottomley*, 19th August, 1916.

Good News:—Steps have now been taken to end effectively the Indian pay muddle, and the Tommies from the East will soon get their "brass."

Machine Gunners' Grouse:—The transport men of the Machine Gun Corps at Ballyvonare, Co. Cork, send us half a dozen complaints, any one of which is serious enough to merit the investigation of the O.C. Will he take the hint and act?

Looking for It:—The system of selection for dismissal from H.M. Dockyard at Portland has caused very sore feeling in that establishment. It is the story (now old) of the ex-Service man being given the key of the street first whilst civilians are retained. A little wholesome criticism will do no harm.

A Poser for Him:—An ex-soldier in Birmingham has received the following from the Imperial War Graves Commission:—"On a grave in the neighbourhood of Mametz Wood was found a cross inscribed with your regimental particulars, viz., 13573, Private H. —— B ——, 12th Batt. West Yorks. Regt. Can you please furnish any information which would lead to the identification of the occupant of this grave?" The subject of the anticipated epitaph who received the letter is still scratching his head.

Joy Riders First:—We have had a few sacks full of letters from embodied Reservists laying bare their woes, and mostly suggesting that their wives and families should be given the full amount of their trade pay while they are "up." Impossible! The poor taxpayer is wearily trudging his way towards the poorhouse, and anyhow our hard-worked warm vapour merchants, the Parliamentary joy-riders, must be looked after first. But keep up your peckers, you Reservists. Fifty per cent. of you are about to be sent back home, and the remainder will be "repatriated" in a short time. A little bird has told us so.

Quite in Order:—We would ask the Regional Director, Pensions Dept., in Dublin, if the vacancy for a secretary in Limerick has been filled according to regulation. Was the billet advertised, and was the selection made from among the 3,000 odd ex-officers, W.O.s, N.C.O.s and men living in the city of Limerick, a large number of them workless?

The Fleet and Ourselves:—On paying off, H.M.S. *Temeraire* sent us £13 from the balance of her canteen funds for the benefit of our "Greatest of These——" To other ships we would say, "Go thou and do likewise." We have gladly done much for Jack.

Send her Home!—H.M.S. *Blenheim* is now at Malta. She was built in 1894, and suffers from senile decay. According to her crew, if the ship were in the merchant service she would be condemned by the Board of Trade. The story sent to us discloses the fact that she carries millions of passengers, not on her papers, that crawl, jump, bite and otherwise make a misery of the existence of the crew, who ——. Well, perhaps the Admiralty will relieve her with one of the many better ships lying in "Rotten Row" waiting for purchasers.

Salvage Money:—The following awards of salvage money are ready for distribution in the Department of the Accountant General:—salvage of s.s. *Adamantios Lemos*, by H.M. Tug *St. Issey*, between the 3rd and 5th April, 1919, and salvage of s.s. *Roumaniex*, by the same tug, on the 19th and 20th October, 1919.

Our Daily "Thank You":—From S. T., Hull:—"My grateful thanks to you for obtaining my back pay, overdue by ten months. I began to think of saying 'good-bye' to it, when I thought of JOHN BULL. Imagine my surprise so shortly afterwards when I received your letter telling me that my credits were being forwarded. I received them, and have much pleasure in forwarding £8 for the benefit of your excellent fund."

RACING NOTES.

(All enquiries in respect of sporting matters will be dealt with in the correspondence columns of the SPORTING LIFE.*]*

The Derby Favourite.

We have by no means lost faith in CRAIG-AN-ERAN, though he has been passed in the betting on the Derby by Leighton. The latter is no doubt a high-class colt, though whether he is a phenomenal three-year-old remains to be seen. His trainer is sanguine enough.

Northern Filly for the Oaks.

Alec Taylor's horses have been displaying excellent winning form of late, which fact does not make CRAIG-AN-ERAN'S chance for the Derby and POMPADOUR'S prospects for the Oaks look any the less rosy. Albeit we learn that Star of Blyth, a daughter of Polymelus, trained on the Middleham Moors, stays uncommonly well.

WEEK'S SELECTIONS.

YORK—WEDNESDAY.
Voltigeur Handicap.—*TERESKEN.
Rockingham Handicap—YUTOI.
Sledmere Stakes—GRANELY.

BATH—WEDNESDAY.
Weston Stakes—WESTERN HILL.
Somersetshire Stakes—*DOUBLE UP.

SALISBURY—THURSDAY.
Stewards' Plate—PRINCE UMBRIA.
Wiltshire Plate—TWENTY.
City Bowl—*FIRST WHEAT.

SALISBURY—FRIDAY.
Maiden Plate—*ENTAILED.
Foal Stakes—INSTALLATION.
Salisbury Cup—CHARLES SURFACE.

DONCASTER—THURSDAY.
Stockil Plate—BACHELOR'S CALL.
Doncaster Stakes—*BLUE CLOUD.
Portland Plate.—BOLD BUCK.

DONCASTER—FRIDAY.
Chesterfield Plate—*PHANTOM BOLD.
Scurry Plate—BRAGANZA.
Fitzwilliam Stakes—THE PRUDE'S FALL.

WINDSOR—SATURDAY.
Royal Windsor Handicap—*BEAUREGARD.
Slough Stakes—WEST KENT.
Holyport Handicap—REDWINGS.

"The Greatest of These—"

(Registered under the War Charities Act as the JOHN BULL *War Sufferers' Fund.)*

Among the numerous cases we assisted during the week were the following:—

Poor Jack:—An ex-Navy man fell on bad times and entered the workhouse. He wished to take his discharge and look for work, and we sent him on his way rejoicing. We all love Jack!

The Widow's Plight:—A widow has three children, and her only income consists of the result of two days' charing weekly. In her distress she visited us.

Motherless and Starving:—An ex-soldier who is without work or pension is responsible for the keep of his seven motherless children. The clothing of the family had been sold to provide food, and the youngsters were practically starving when we sent help.

Through the Strike:—The coal strike has thrown a very heavy load on to our fund. Very many families not connected with the coal industry have been deprived of work, and to make ends meet are driven to apply to us for help to provide food and satisfy the landlord.

Hard Lines:—Having paid 15s. a week for lodgings, a workless ex-soldier had exactly 5s. to keep himself and his little family. He was in debt to his kindly neighbours, and when we were approached his wife was about to become a mother once again.

Even Worse:—Another ex-Service man who cannot find employment is about to be presented with another child. His home—on the hire-purchase system—was seized, as he could not keep up his payments, and now the family live in an empty room

OUR OWN CHILDREN FIRST.

Yet another call upon the pockets of our philanthropists. This time it is for the hard-up residents on a Portuguese island in the Atlantic. We have every sympathy with the islanders, but Portugal and her possessions hold very many rich merchants and others who make money largely through their trade with us, and we put it that they should send the needed help instead of appealing to soft-hearted England where there is at the moment such an appalling load of misery and want. Charity begins at home, and it is our duty to feed our own starving ones before looking after those in foreign parts, whose compatriots should take up the financial burden. No doubt we shall have a committee or committees formed to succour those Portuguese, for such committees frequently give their promoters and friends opportunities of a little self-advertisement. At the same time, there will be no lack of titled patrons and patronesses to lend their names. Here their "help" will begin and end, for as a rule such people never attend a committee meeting and know nothing concerning the amounts raised or the details of administration.

It is up to us, without the slightest delay, sympathetic though we may be, to forget for the moment the populations of China, Peru, and the Portuguese possessions and centre our thoughts on our own suffering people, most of them the families of those who saved our Empire, and who have first call upon us. After all, "Charity begins at home," and the call of race is still a strong natural instinct which will never die. Insular prejudice apart, there is a preferential claim upon us by "those of our own house," which no wise man or woman would seek to ignore.

No founder of our Fund, no committee man, and no official concerned in our administration draws a sixpence out of the subscriptions sent to us, and JOHN BULL, moreover, cheerfully bears all the running costs. Distress is increasing; our subscriptions are necessarily decreasing owing to the present trade condition. [illegible] *now* help us."

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE FUND.

H. F. (Manchester), 1s.; T. A. M. F. (Southampton), 1s.; W. H. (Poplar), 6d.; "A Sympathiser" (Lowestoft), 1s.; "W.," £1; A. W. (Leeds), £1; R. C. C., 2s. 6d.; F. C. T. (Shepherd's Bush), £1; E. L. (Birmingham), 1s.; "In Loving Memory of My Boy's Birthday," 2s. 6d.; J. W. M. (Bradford), 2s. 6d.; L. S. (Watford), 6s.; J. S., 2s.; F. C. S. (Chalford), 2s. 6d.; "A Well Wisher" (Tarring), £1; "In Memory of Stanley," 2s.; "In Loving Memory of George," 5s.; C. D., 10s.; "Albert," £5; "In Memory of Bruce," 2s. 6d.; "Barbara," 7s. 6d.; M. G. J., 1s. 3d.; E. B. (Eriestoke), 5s.; A. K. (Rosyth), 6d.; "South Ealing Reader," 2s.; "No. 6210," 5s.; W. G. F. (Kobe), £1; C. G. (Oakwood Hill), 7s. 6d.; Sergt. B., 2s. 6d.; B. F. S. (Hawkhurst), 5s.; A. W. (Smethwick), 6d.; Miss A. C. (Cardiff), 6d.; G. H. (Alloa), 2s.; "Nine Little Mites," 9d.; J. C. B., 2s. 6d.; S. M. U. (Hexham), 6d.; Anon., 1s.; "Ex-Guardsman," 6d.; Mrs. F. D., 6d.; Cuffley," 6d.; "Terrier Jack," 8d.; J. K. (Earlswood), 6d.; E. R. & A. (Crowborough), 2s. 6d.; A. F., 1s.; W. K. (Aldershot), 1s.; J. G. B. (Worthing), 5s.; E. B. W., 5s.; W. C. P. (Gt. Yarmouth), 2s. 6d.; Lieut. C. C. (Ahmednagar), 2s.; "In Memory of Ginger," 4s.; W. H. (Poplar), 6d.; Mrs. S. J. (Belfast), 2s. 6d.; A. H. W. (Ilfracombe), 1s.; G. H. B. (Harrogate), 1s.; A. E. D. (Shrewsbury), 1s.; T. H. A. (Wellington), 1s.; F. L. (Swansea), 9s.; Mrs. L. J. (Clapham), 1s.; Anon., 1s.; A. S. B. (Leamington Spa), 1s.; "Veevers," £1; "Old Jim, Dub and Pipe," 2s.; J. M. (Ballymena), 2s.; J. W. (Liverpool), 5s. 6d.; "A. B. B., In Memoriam," £2 2s.; A. B. (Forsdyke), 1s.; T. F. M. (Ramsgate), 10s.; "Happy Winner," 6d.; "P.O. 732004," 2s. 10d.; F. J. Y. (Natal), £5; "Reader of JOHN BULL in Coylton," 2s. 6d.; J. J. (Whitworth), 2s.; A. D. (Southampton), 1s.; J. M. (S. Yardley), 4s.; "A Reader" (Withernsea), 2s. 6d.; J. D. (Edinburgh), 5s.; "Mothers' Meeting, Cowley Road, Oxford (per K. S.)," 5s.; "Do Unto Others" (Manchester), 2s. 6d.; Mrs. E. R. S. (Launceston), 6d.; J. M. (Forest Gate), 2s. 6d.; T. G. D., 10s.; P. E. P. (Stoke Newington), 2s.; Mrs. L. (Winchester), 2s. and parcel; "Doreen," 2s. 6d.; "One Over," 1s.; "Mother of 15," 5s.; "South Parker," 1s.; M. W. (S. Norwood), 1s.; W. T. B. (Hornsey), 5s.; Mrs. J. A. A., 2s. 6d. and parcel; "Thankful" (Belgium), 10s.; Anon., 1s. 6d.; "Delacey" (Cardiff), 1s. 11d.; W. J., 1s.; E. R. (Southend), 5s.; Anon. (Bury), £1; B. E. L., 5s. 6d.; "Kat's Eye," 1s.; A. L. (Runwick), 2s.; "35th Division," 2s. 6d.; H. B. (Clacton-on-Sea), 1s.; W. T. W., 1s.; "Megan" (Manchester), 2s. 6d.; "A Thankful Mother," 3s.; "Ted" (Woodvale), 5s.; W. L. (Paddington), 5s.; Mrs. M. (S. Pasadena), 15s. 6d.; "A Well-wisher" (Wembley), 2s. 6d.; A. W. R. D., 10s.; F. E. F. (Paignton), 2s. 6d.; "For Christ's Sake" (Slough), 10s.; J. W. (Sevenoaks), 2s. 6d.; F. T. W. (Swindon), £1; E. S. G., 10s.; "Lonely," 6d.; P. P. (Aviemore), 2s.; Mrs. M. R. (St. Leonards), 10s.; Mrs. D. A. A. T. (Ascot), 2s.; "A Soldier's Mother" (Warley), 10s.; F. C. (Norfolk), 1s.; E. M. L. I., 5s.; L. E. B. (New Southgate), 6s.; "Auld Reekie," 2s.; "Baby Boy of a Royal Marine," 2s. 6d.

Miss Florence Dalton, the winner of the *National News* and *Sunday Evening Telegram* £100 Football Competition, has kindly sent us £2.

Further acknowledgments unavoidably held over

ADVERTISEMENT ANNOUNCEMENT.

COMPANY MEETING.

The TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of

MAYPOLE DAIRY COMPANY, LIMITED,

Held at WINCHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON, E.C.,

On WEDNESDAY, MAY 18th, 1921.

SIR W. GEORGE WATSON, BART., IN THE CHAIR.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the Report and Accounts, said:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—With your kind permission we will take the Report and Balance Sheet as read. I must apologise for the unavoidable delay in holding this Annual Meeting and presenting the Report and Accounts. We shall try to avoid delay in the future now that trading conditions have become more normal.

Stocks and Excess Profits Duty.

To ensure supplies for the factories of our subsidiary Companies we have to carry and purchase raw materials in the countries of production equivalent to at least 30,000 tons of crude oil. It takes from three to six months after purchase before these raw materials can arrive and be manufactured and distributed to consumers in the form of margarine.

On the outbreak of war the market price of crude oil was £37 per ton, and the price advanced to £100 per ton by the end of 1919. The advance in the value of the stock of oil we have to carry was reflected in the value of the assets on our Balance Sheets and nominally increased our profits. This increase was subject to Excess Profits Tax, but the gain from it is likely to disappear as the price of oil falls to pre-war values.

During last year the price of crude oil fell from £100 to £70 per ton and the decrease in value (£30 per ton on 30,000 tons = say, £900,000) would have seriously affected last year's results of the trading of our subsidiary companies had not the Excess Profits Act given us the right up to the end of 1920 to reclaim from the Government some of the excess profits duty paid in previous years.

I am sorry we are unable to fix an earlier date on which we can pay the final dividend recommended to-day, as it may be necessary that we should first receive payment of this refund of excess profits tax from the Government.

When we have a tax like the excess profits duty which taxes unrealised profits, it becomes very difficult to arrange the finances of a large business.

Unless some concession with regard to the value of stocks is made to companies who import raw materials from distant countries, the taking off of the excess profits duty before the fall in prices is completed will seriously prejudice rather than help the traders' position.

Under free competitive conditions selling prices have to be largely based on the cost of replacement, so a heavy fall in prices is a serious matter for companies like ourselves who have to purchase raw materials in the distant producing countries to ensure our food supplies.

When under control conditions the Food Ministry bought food products (butter, bacon, sugar, lard, wheat, etc.) from distant foreign countries, they protected themselves from loss when markets fell by forbidding private traders to import. This policy stopped competition and enabled the Government to maintain the price to British consumers, and so helped the Food Ministry to liquidate some of their dear purchases without loss.

Private traders cannot keep up prices to consumers under free competitive conditions. This is a great advantage to consumers, and it is for this reason that I consider the Government should in the interests of the public devote their legislation to encourage competition. I think it is a mistaken policy to press railway companies or other traders to amalgamate and so obtain a monopoly and eliminate competition.

Competition will always be *the best* protection of the interests of the consumer, whereas monopoly encourages extravagance and prevents initiative, efficiency, and progress.

It appears to me that the Government and nearly everybody, including Trading Companies as well as Trade Unions, now erroneously think that by federations and combinations they can beat economic laws. They forget that it is impossible to get more out of an industry than it contains or will yield. These combinations may prevent competition for a time, and so benefit its members at the expense of the general public, but they should never forget that the general public consists chiefly of themselves. This policy therefore eventually has the effect of a boomerang and is delusive and misleading to its exponents and advocates.

Labour Costs.

The increased cost of labour and shorter working hours has greatly augmented our manufacturing and distributing expenses. It will be impossible to maintain present wages and hours with the cheaper commodity and food prices now ruling, unless we can increase output and efficiency, or get more work done by mechanical means.

Already we have had to consider the advisability of closing down some departments in our factories, as we can buy foreign manufactured margarine oil, etc., at a lower price than we can manufacture it in this country.

Under present conditions every employer should endeavour to keep his works running and not increase unemployment by closing down or refusing orders on a question of price until *after* he has explained the position to his employees, and ascertained if they will help him to keep going by agreeing to work for a wage he can afford to pay if he takes orders at the best price obtainable.

If an employer takes orders at unprofitable prices, without the aid and co-operation of his employees, it will eventually end in his bankruptcy or the unemployment of his workpeople by the closing of his works.

The Government have now fixed minimum rates of wages in many trades. I think it advisable that these rates should be made subject to the rise and fall in the cost of living, as there is the certainty of difficulties arising and ever-increasing unemployment if fixed inelastic rates of wages are maintained when conditions are changed.

Labour must be well paid when the cost of living is high, but if demand falls off and food and commodity costs fall, the worst enemies of labour will be those who prevent a man from taking work at a wage which an employer can afford to pay him.

Recently most traders have been caught with heavy stocks of dear goods in a falling market. It would be considered by these traders an unfriendly act if they were forbidden to sell their stocks at a low price which the buyer can now afford to pay.

It must never be forgotten that economic laws are all powerful, and no Government or federation of employers or employees can permanently ignore or overcome these natural laws.

Co-partnership and Profit Sharing with Employees.

We have again distributed Trust shares to our employees who hold positions of responsibility, but we have given cash instead of shares as a bonus to our lower grade employees, as we hesitate to give them further Trust shares until the position for future trading is more settled and the cost of living is further reduced. We have given our employees who are interested in Trust shares the option of selling half of their total Trust shares allotted to them and having the proceeds invested in Government securities.

Turnover.

We have to again report a large increase in our turnover. The value of the goods sold last year by our Company and its subsidiary Companies exceeded £36,500,000, and the profit shown on our Balance Sheet represents less than 3 per cent. net profit on this turnover.

This small percentage of profit earned shows that Maypole have done their part in helping to reduce the cost of living. We took great risks during the war to obtain much needed supplies, risks which were not justified from a purely business point of view, but we always felt sure that British shareholders would grant us their indulgence should risks undertaken for that object entail eventual losses upon the Company.

Trading is now freed from control and we are allowed to import our own selection of Danish butter. Our customers greatly appreciate the superior quality and freshness of this butter compared with the cold stored butter from distant countries obtainable during the period of control.

Food Prices.

We are now retailing best Maypole margarine at 8d. per lb., a reduction since December last of 5d. per lb. (38 per cent.). Our retail price for fresh made Danish butter sold under our Maypole brand is now 2s. per lb., a reduction of 1s. 4d. per lb. (40 per cent.) since December. These reduced prices should help to materially reduce the cost of living, and help consumers through the present difficult times.

Management and Staff.

Our thanks are due to our Managing Directors and staff, who have worked very hard under the difficult conditions prevailing during last year.

I will now move:

"That the Report and Balance Sheet for the financial year ended 25th December, 1920, as certified by the auditors, Messrs. Whinney, Smith and Whinney, be and is hereby confirmed and adopted, and that a final dividend for last year of 4½d. per share (less income tax) be declared and paid on the Deferred Ordinary Shares, such dividend to be paid to shareholders entitled thereto, on or before 30th June next."

Mr. A. B. Warde seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

AVOID INFLUENZA

USE Nostroline Nasal Specific which kills the germs as they enter the nose. Pleasant and safe. Never known to fail. You should be using it NOW.

Of all Chemists, 1/3 and 3/- or send 1/5 for Sample to MATTHEWS LABORATORIES, CLIFTON, BRISTOL.

NOSTROLINE

GRAVES OF SHEFFIELD

Write for patterns, post free, of Overcoats, Suits, Costumes, Flannels, Mackintoshes etc., or Catalogues of Footwear, Wool Shawls, Drapery, Leather and Children's Carriages, Sheffield Cutlery, Gramophones and Records, Tea and Dinner Services, Bedsteads, Bedding, Sewing Machines, Curtains, Trunks, Carpets and Lino, Pottery & Appliances, etc. Grand Illust. BARGAIN LIST. GRAVES LTD. SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND

SMALL ADS. WORTH WATCHING

1S/- per line. (Minimum 3 lines.

BEST AND CHEAPEST wholesale warehouse for beginners. Remnants, Drapery, Readymades, Travellers' Samples. Send for catalogue. Cochrane's Warehouse, 1, Victoria Bridge, Manchester.

GOOD SPARE-TIME AGENCY.—Applications invited from respectable working men in regular employment to supply Boots, Suits, Drapery, Watches and Jewellery for cash or credit. Liberal supply of Samples. Commission highest paid.—Apply, Freeman, Contractors, H.M. Government, Lavender Hill, London.

DO YOU ADVERTISE?—Your advertisement inserted in 58 Provincial Newspapers for 7/10. London and Suburban series same price.—Write for prospectus, Central Press (Series Dept. 607, 190, Strand, W.C.2.

KODAKS, new or second-hand. Everything photographic. Lists free. Remarkable bargains. Wallace Heaton, Ltd., Change Alley, Sheffield.

£5 to £10 weekly can be easily earned for a small outlay of 30/-; no previous experience necessary.—Write for particulars to H. Levaine (Dept. J.B.), 143, Houndsditch, London.

BLOUSES.—Parcels from £2. Wholesale List and advice to beginners, 2d. stamp.—S. & J. Ireland, Ltd., Dept. J, 69A, Market St., Manchester.

REAL HARRIS and Lewis Homespuns, direct from makers, best quality only; patterns free. Harris Tweed Depot, James Street, Stornoway.

INCREASE your Income. You can earn £6 a week by selling boots on commission. Write for full particulars, Maximum Shoe Co., Ltd., 92, Maximum Works, Northampton.

SUITS TURNED SUCCESSFULLY. — Book and Prices—write Invisible Repair Co., Dept. J.B., St. Martin's Court, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

NEW Spring Suit lengths at to-day's reduced prices. Patts. free. The Worsted Manufacturing Co. (Dept. 10), 51, Exchange, Huddersfield.

WHY SUFFER with abscesses, boils, bad breasts, poisoned wounds, when "Bates's Salve" will extract all poisonous matter and quickly heal. 9d. and 1/9 Chemists, or Bates & Co., Sidmouth St., London, W.C.1. Est. 100 years.

SHEETS, unbleached, 75 by 95, 5½ lb., no dressing, 15/- per pair, 28/- two pairs, compare quality with others at the price, money refunded if not satisfied. Send at once for this bargain and stamped addressed envelope for other bargains, to M. D. McLeod, 21, Clifford Street, C.-on-M., Manchester.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.—Battery wire, switch lamp, lamp-holder, reflector, instructions, etc. 4/6 and 8/6. Postage, 4d. and 9d. No rubbish.—Harborne Small Power Co., Queen's Road, Aston, Birmingham.

CYCLISTS, YOU CAN'T BEAT US for Big Cash Savings in Cycles and Accessories. Test that statement. Write for Free Copy of our Monster 144-page Catalogue and compare prices. When you see the astonishing offers we are making you'll be jolly glad you sent that postcard. Anyway, it costs you nothing to see, so Write Now.—Moorhouse, Ltd., Dept. 89, Padiham, Burnley.

ANYONE with taste for lettering can earn £10 weekly; new profession, with unlimited scope; rapid tuition; low fees.—Write, enclosing 2d. stamp, Gordon Service, 23, Bristol.

BOYS WANTED between 18 and 19½ years of age. Must be medically fit and of good education. Boys receive thorough instructions in selected trade, and are paid, fed, housed and clothed during training. Write or call for descriptive booklet, etc., to R.A.F. Recruiting Depots, 4, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2; 209, Bath Street, Glasgow; 11, St. Anne Street, Liverpool; Crown Buildings, James Watt Street, Birmingham; or 15, Old Town Street, Plymouth.

ROYAL AIR FORCE. — Unskilled men and skilled tradesmen for many trades required, including clerks, hospital orderlies, &c. Ages 18 to 38 ex-Service men, and 18 to 28 civilians. Pay commences at rates between 3/- and 5/6 per day, according to trade. Marriage allowance paid to married men of 26 years and over, with allowance for children. Call or write, Inspector of Recruiting, 4, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C., or R.A.F. Recruiting Depots, Crown Buildings, James Watt Street, Birmingham, or 298, Bath Street, Glasgow, or 11, St. Anne Street, Liverpool; Officer Commanding, R.A.F. Recruiting Depot, 15, Old Town Street, Plymouth.

"John Bull's" Letter Bag.

[The EDITOR replies to, and chats with, some of his numerous correspondents.]

CORRESPONDENTS ARE REQUESTED NOT TO SEND ORIGINAL CERTIFICATES, TESTIMONIALS, ETC., *as they are liable to be mislaid. Copies should be forwarded in the first instance. For a reply by post on personal subjects, a twopenny stamped envelope must be enclosed.*

LETTERS *must be addressed to the Editor or Publishers, 93, Long Acre, W.C.2, according to whether they relate to Editorial or Publishing matters.* FINANCIAL *or* LEGAL *enquiries should be addressed to the Financial or Legal Editor, and must be accompanied by a postal order for one shilling. No fee is charged in respect of other enquiries. Full name and address should be given.*

"MINER" (South Wales).—"This Government was conceived in deceit, has lived by deception, and will die in dishonour." Fancy that; and we saw a man laugh last night!

J. F. W. (Ashford).—We are inclined to think that profit-sharing will ultimately be found to be the only solution of industrial unrest, not the limitation of profits to 5 per cent.

"A NEUTRAL."—"Why not leave the Germans alone; then you will get Peace and Prosperity back and safe your skins." It isn't up to you to butt in at this time o' day. You "safed" *your* skins all right.

P. K. (Nantwich).—"I want to go to a country where I shall not meet any of my relations." Go to Jericho.

MRS. A. L. (Birmingham). — "Dear John, I wonder do you miss my letters." We do, but are cultivating a saintly resignation.

T. C. C. (Eastcheap, E.C.).—We have considered your relations with the picture palace mentioned, and fear you have no legal remedy. You speculated—and you lost. A common fate.

"JUSTICE" (Salisbury).—"He can always be seen playing a large Bass Instrument Sundays (8 times) in a certain Band." We know quite a lot who play with a small Bass twice on Sundays.

T. D. (Blandford).—Neither Dr. Barnardo's Home nor any similar institution can legally send a child of 14 to Canada without the consent of its parents or parent. Perhaps the mother signed some form of agreement.

W. D. M. (Glasgow).—"How many countries have pardoned their soldiers and sailors for offences committed during the war?" We know of no country that has granted a complete amnesty.

A. S. (Great Yarmouth).—A man cannot be confined in a "home" simply because he suffers from a lack of the sense of responsibility. This is a common failing, found even amongst M.P.s.

J. H. (Baltonsboro').—"Don't worry over me in the least." We find no difficulty in obeying your behest.

G. C. (Blackpool).—"Please publish this while it's hot." Your subject is not such a burning one as all that.

C. B. (Willesden Green).—Our past pages reek with unflattering references to the Bishopsgate Trading Co.

"ANON."—"What about Thomas the Welshman again leaving his men to stew in their juice?" We daresay they would be stewing in the same old juice even though he were here.

"AMERICAN" (Johannesburg). — "We had to win the war for you." If that is a specimen of American humour we don't think much of the joke. It is possible to be funny without being untruthful.

"MOONRAKER."—Nothing excuses dirty milk, although it is easily explained by some of the things we have seen in the country.

J. H. S. (Lowestoft).—"I ask you, are a few persons in this great Empire trying to drive us all to destruction?" They are: but do you think they will? We ask you.

"CONSTANT READER" (Putney).—"As a regular reader of JOHN BULL I protest against Lady Bonham Carter's article entitled 'Ireland—as I Saw It.'" But it didn't appear in JOHN BULL.

W. M. W. (Hampstead). — "Members of Parliament and others in authority might do worse than listen occasionally to the 'voices' in the street." Here, in the neighbourhood of Covent Garden, we hear all the "voices in the street" we want to.

W. G. (Newbury).—"Poor old England is going to the dogs fast." So Mantalini said, but he called them the "demnition bow-wows."

MISS R. T. (Brighton).—"Is it correct to say that Whitsun is being 'put forward' to May 28th or that it is being 'put back'?" Opinions differ. It depends on the point of view.

"ENQUIRER" (Croydon) AND OTHERS.—It certainly seems unfair that Mr H. M. Cook, bootmaker, of 62, High Street, Thornton Heath, should be affected by the methods of his son, Mr. H. V. Cook, who, though living at the above address, carries on business elsewhere. You will admit, however, that in our "Candid Communication" the initials were correctly given.

T. W. (Riscra).—"The pound sterling was not worth twenty shillings before the war." Still any Scotsman would have given you 19s. 11½d. for it.

M. F. (Waterford).—The whole of the ten Labour Members you name are on the Privy Council. But there's no pay attached to it.

M. D. (Whitby).—"Differentiation between bachelors and others must be removed." Or, alternatively, quite a lot of lasses are ready to remove the bachelors from the category.

G. F. W. (Kensington).—"The Water Board ought to charge for water actually used." Allowing milk and whisky sellers a discount for a quantity?

W. W. B. (Ealing).—"Taxation is uppermost in every mind." We could stand that if it were not also at the bottom of every pocket.

B. W. (Barnfield).—"Why are the riders in the Row and the Parks not charged?" On the contrary, the "Liver Brigade" are worth paying to perform.

C. P. (Grantham).—If offering a motor-cycle and hiring a nurse in the same advert. shows cause and effect, the victim needs to economise.

S. K. (Dover).—"If the Income Tax is not removed, infection will be spread." Well, inoculation against Income Tax is about the only way to escape it, which has not been tried.

D. S. (Clapham).—"I think folks ought to know the way a vehicle is going." Standing in front of it is a good plan to find out, but is awfully wearing to the driver's vocabulary.

A. E. (Broxford).—"Many have high salaries, such as managers and clerks." Managers, perhaps; but when you tell a clerk he is too highly paid, we advise you to use the 'phone.

W. A. (Ealing).—"I was fortunate enough to be at the Cup Final." Nothing to brag about. The same thing happened to Wolverhampton Wanderers.

P. N. (Plumstead).—"As a nation, we are as solid as the Rock of Gibraltar." And the people getting more "on the rocks" every day.

A. G. W. (Cape Town).—"Why not put a Poll-Tax on all Yanks? Give and take is my motto." They have the same motto, but work it: Take—any old thing, give—a receipt.

T. S. M. (Liverpool).—"I wouldn't hand this Labour fiend a drop of water in Hades!" That's too bad. You might give the Devil his dew.

"MUTT" (Durham).—"When there is a strike, there is not much left." You don't seem to notice there is all the work left.

S. H. B. (Leeds).—"Restriction in the hours is to check excess drinking." As a matter of fact, a lot of excess drinking is due to excess closing.

F. J. (Stupleton).—"The minimum wage should be done away with." What about its ugly brother—the "minimum work"?

S. V. (Saxmundham).—"You will see I am no scholer." Keep indoors and say nothing. Perhaps nobody will notice it.

A. J. W. (Southend).—"I have posted this poem away from here, so you will not know where it comes from." You lose—we can smell the cockles.

BANK-NOTE HALVES.—Would the holder or holders of two half £5 notes, numbered 53/J 88926 and 61/J 45477 and dated February 2nd and February 11th, 1920, respectively, communicate with the Editor of this journal?

"WORRIED" (Bristol).—"Is this a free country, when you can't sign your name to the truth?" You can, but make sure of the other fellow's size first.

"MACKINTOSH" (Edinboro'). — You need not put England after London on letters from Scotland nowadays. The place has become quite well known of late years.

J. M. (Sheffield).—"There are always faults on both sides in any dispute." Dunno. What about the celebrated case: Wolf *v.* Lamb?

"MONTON" (Rayleigh).—"It is a crime to be caught by the masters with perspiration on their brows." Then plenty can plead "Not guilty" without even a sporting chance of getting convicted.

W. H. (Sunnywood),—"If statesmanship and humanity ran hand in hand, a real settlement could be secured for the coal miners." Meanwhile, folly will have its fling.

"MADGE" (Erdington).—"In Brum. a G.P.O. charges 4d., and a sub-P.O. 4½d., for a registered envelope. Why?" Perchance the P.-M.G. will tell her.

J. T. (S. Hetton) wants to know "the best way to analyse air in a room, and to measure a chemical compound let loose in a room." The best way is to let an annlytical chemist do it for you.

M. M. (Chester).—It was Sheridan's taunt to Dundas: "The right hon. gentleman is indebted to his memory for his jests and to his imagination for his facts."

G. P. (Eckington).—Mr. Lloyd George has never been enthusiastic for letting Tommy fetch the money from the Hun. Yet it is true that we shall get only what we fetch

J. C. (Reading).—"Is it possible you would be at some serious loss if you wrote and spoke your own mind?" We should be at some serious loss if we didn't.

H. B. (Clacton).—"I did my bit, and I would do the same again if Foch were allowed a free hand." And you are not the only one.

J. R. P. (Preston).—"Pianists tend to fall into two categories: those who play to delight and those who play to astonish." What about those who bore and those who play to raise a row all down the street?

MR. CHARLES SAPSFORD, of 92, Milton Court Road, New Cross, S.E., possesses the same names as Charles Sapsford, of Bethnal Green, E., whom we recently denounced for an act of cruelty to a baby. It seems only fair to state that he is in no way related to or connected with the Bethnal Green delinquent.

(Many replies are unavoidably held over.)

A SPECIMEN FROM OUR LETTER BAG.

3, Leslie Grove, Croydon,
5th March, 1921.

Dear Sir,—I received the "John Bull" Pen in good condition, and I must say that it is a marvel for the money.

I have shown it to several friends, and they agree with me.

Thanking you for your prompt attention,

Yours truly, (Signed) F. W. SMITH.

EVERY PEN GUARANTEED

"JOHN BULL" Pen Coupon Value 2d.

By sending this coupon with P.O. for 3/-, and 2d. stamps for postage, the holder is entitled to receive a "John Bull" Gold Nibbed Fountain Pen, STANDARD MODEL. Additional Coupons up to 6 from "JOHN BULL," from this date, may be saved and used in part payment, each counting as 2d. off the price. Thus you may send 7 coupons and P.O. for 2/- only and 2d. stamps for postage.

DE LUXE MODEL, 1/3 Extra.

Address, Pen Dept., JOHN BULL, Long Acre, London, W.C.2. *(May 28th, 1921*

P.O.s should be made payable to "John Bull" and crossed & Co.

N.B.—State whether you prefer a Fine, Medium, or Broad Nib.

Do you oh! the roads,
Or go the roads?

Comfort is the first thing necessary to the true enjoyment of the shortest cycle ride. It makes all the difference between pleasure & disappointment.

Let your agent fit your machine with a comfortable

BROOKS

SADDLE

Our new catalogue, ready shortly, will help you to specify the most suitable saddle.

J. B. BROOKS & CO., LTD.,
92, Criterion Works, BIRMINGHAM.

A Message to Ma(r)s

Mothers! Nurse your babies!
If you can't—
get NESTLÉ'S MILK.
It's not a costly patent food
But pure and rich as silk.

And when baby's getting older,
So bonny and so good,
Carry on with something stronger—
Our Nestlé's "MILO FOOD."

Cash prices 1/- & 2/- per tin.

Free sample and full particulars of Nestlé's "Milo" Food from

NESTLE'S (Advt. Dept.)
6-8, Eastcheap, E.C.3.

100,000,000

is Henri Fabre's estimate of the progeny of a single GREEN FLY in a six months' season if unchecked. START SPRAYING EARLY WITH 'SOPHOS'—the harmless liquid that requires no washing off. 5 oz. (1 teacup) makes 1 gallon and costs 3d. Large bottles 1/6 from your Grocer. ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTES. Write for testimonials to Makers—PETREL ANTISEPTIC WORKS, WATSON ST., GLASGOW
"SOPHOS" is already known to thousands of Housewives as the Ideal Washing Fluid.

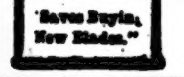
A TOP-HOLE SHAVE!

Yes! A few turns of the handle and the old blade is as keen as ever. *Both sides of the edge are sharpened at once*—hence the perfect edge. Our patent

MONKEY ROTARY STROP

ensures a Perfect Shave Always.

There is nothing to adjust in this handy little appliance—just drop in ANY MAKE of Safety Razor Blade and turn the handle for a few seconds. Send 5/6 and have it on trial for 7 days—then return it if you are not fully satisfied and we will return your money.



12/6 With Purchase both Articles, Post Free.

PRICE Post Free **5/6**

Cut your Hair and shave yourself with the "DOUGLAS TWIN," the only Combination Haircutter and Safety Razor on the market. Send 7/6 on same terms as the Strop above.

DOUGLAS KIRBY & CO.
(Dept J), GLOUCESTER, ENGLAND.

70/-

SENSATIONAL OFFER!

Carriage paid for limited period.

Gent's Suits, Tailor-made to your own measurements, Fit, Style, etc., guaranteed.

These suits are made from the very finest Indigo Serges, Scotch Tweeds or Worsteds. Each order receives our individual attention and every garment cut by expert cutters, hand-tailored.

Sold under the "John Bull" Guarantee. Money refunded if not entirely satisfied, remember, CUT and Style the very latest. All only 70/- per suit, carriage paid.

Don't hesitate but send at once for Patterns and Style Booklet and self-measurement forms post free.

RAMSDEN VALLEY MILLS Co.
4, Corporation St.,
Manchester

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WORLD'S BEST CYCLES

reach the highest point of constructional dependability and all-round excellence. The finest cycle value on offer and the embodiment of British cycle perfection. Light, easy running. Warranted 10 years

DELIVERED carriage paid to all approved orders for 30/- with order. Balance in 10 monthly payments of 30/- if satisfied. Money instantly refunded in full if at all disappointed

30/- WITH ORDER

SPECIFICATION: — Reynolds' Weldless Steel Tubing, Machined Lugs, Trapped Stays, Roller Lever Brakes, 28in Wheels, Genuine Clincher A-Wear Tyres, Sheffield Steel Hubs, Frictionless Ball-bearing Free Wheel, Coventry Chain, 3-coil-spring English Saddle.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE of Graves World's Best Cycles, including three-speed gear Models, all at keenest prices and on Easy Terms.

J. G. GRAVES Ltd. SHEFFIELD.

HOLIDAY NOVELS

(1/10 each, post free).

By VICTORIA CROSS—"Five Nights," "Six Women," "Life's Shop Window," etc.

By HUBERT WALES—"Blue Flame," "The Spinster," "Mr. and Mrs. Villiers," etc.

By WENTWORTH JAMES—"Maiden Madness," "A Very Bad Woman," "Wild Widow," etc.

Send for List of 60 Titles.

LAURIE, Ltd., 30, New Bridge St., London.

WRIGLEY'S

CHEWING GUM

A Good Partner

at Tennis—one that helps everyone to play at the top of his or her form—is
WRIGLEY'S

KEEP the mouth moist and you keep free from that dryness and thirst which causes fatigue and slackness of skill and effort in Tennis—as in all other active Sports and Pastimes.

No Summer Drink of any kind is so lasting and refreshing as **WRIGLEY'S**. A Bar of **WRIGLEY'S** lasts for an hour or more—all the time keeping the mouth moist and the whole body cool, comfortable and full of vim and vigour.

THE MONEY-SAVING SWEET

½d. per Bar

Six long-lasting Bars in a Sealed Packet cost only 3d. — making **WRIGLEY'S** the most economical of all sweetmeats.

TRY A PACKET TO-DAY.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SEALED TIGHT - KEPT RIGHT

The Flavour Lasts!

TO THE TRADE. Enterprising Retailers can be supplied with sales increasing information and aids by writing to WRIGLEY'S Ltd., 233, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E. 1.

Best Competition - Biggest Prizes!

2ND Prize £100

3RD Prize £50

BIG 'BULLETS'
FIRST PRIZE
£1,000

10 PRIZES OF £5
50 PRIZES OF 10/-
1,000 PRIZES OF 2/6

10 PRIZES OF £2-10/-
200 PRIZES OF 5/-
3,000 'TARGET' PRIZES

2,000 POPULAR NOVELS

HOW TO MAKE "BULLETS."

First choose any of the Forty examples given below. Then give **TWO, THREE** or **FOUR** words having some bearing on the example chosen. Any **ONE** of the words selected must begin with any letter in the example chosen. The other words selected can begin with any letters in the alphabet. This example will guide you:—Example —FAIR FIGHT. Bullet:—FOR SEAT IN PARLIAMENT. Competitors may send in two BULLETS for sixpence. If more coupons are used, an entry fee at the rate of 6d. for each coupon must be sent.

LIST OF EXAMPLES FOR "BULLETS" COMPETITION No. 414.

WHEN EVERYBODY'S EQUAL	ENGLAND'S GLORY	GERMANY'S TRYING	JOHN CITIZEN
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND	MAN IN BLUE	THE LATEST FOLLY	NOT MUCH
SEEKING A DIVORCE	CHEAP HOLIDAY	MRS. NEWLYWED	PLAIN SAILING
WHAT WE DON'T WANT	IDLE FANCY	FIRST FAVOURITE	ABOVE AND BELOW
AGITATOR'S MOTTO	JUST SUITS ME	SEA OF TROUBLES	FIGHTING FORCE
CAUGHT OUT	MAKING A FORTUNE	LOST	THE NEXT MOVE
YOUR HUMBLE SERVANT	A GOOD DRINK	A GOOD HOME	WEDDING BELLS
SETTLED	ALL MOONSHINE	HOW TO GET COAL	A POOR LOT
FREE OF CHARGE	AFTER THE FLOOD	PRICE WE PAY	IN DISTRESS
BONE OF CONTENTION	COMRADES	RED AND GREEN	SELDOM SEEN NOW

No._____ Closing Date, Thursday, June 9th.
Example_____
Bullet

Example_____
Bullet

(414) P.O. No._____
I agree to enter this Competition in accordance with the rules and conditions announced on this page.
With 1 Coupon, send P.O. for 6d.

Signed_____
Address_____

☛ If unable to secure extra coupons you can write your "Bullets" on plain paper.

No._____ Closing Date, Thursday, June 9th.
Example_____
Bullet

Example_____
Bullet

(414) P.O. No._____
I agree to enter this Competition in accordance with the rules and conditions announced on this page.
With 2 Coupons, send P.O. for 1s.

Signed_____
Address_____

Envelopes should be marked "Bullets" No. 414, "John Bull," Long Acre, London, W.C.2.

No._____ Closing Date, Thursday, June 9th.
Example_____
Bullet

Example_____
Bullet

(414) P.O. No._____
I agree to enter this Competition in accordance with the rules and conditions announced on this page.
With 3 Coupons, send P.O. for 1s. 6d.

Signed_____
Address_____

No._____ Closing Date, Thursday, June 9th.
Example_____
Bullet

Example_____
Bullet

(414) P.O. No._____
I agree to enter this Competition in accordance with the rules and conditions announced on this page.
With 4 Coupons, send P.O. for 2s.

Signed_____
Address_____

Result of Competition No. 412 ("Bullets" £500 Offer) will be published in next week's issue.

BULLETS RULES. 1. The First Prize will be awarded for what, in the opinion of the Judges, in consultation with the Editor, is the best "Bullet" received, and the other prizes in order of merit, the test being cleverness, aptness and originality.

2. Bullets must be plainly written on one of the coupons, and only two attempts may be written on each coupon.

3. All four coupons may be used, and a postal order enclosed at the rate of 6d. for each coupon made use of which must be made payable to JOHN BULL and crossed _____ and Co. Competitors must write their names and addresses and the date of sending the order on the back of the postal order, the number of which must be duly noted on each coupon submitted. Coupons must not be mutilated.

4. All coupons arriving too late to be judged with absolute thoroughness will be duly returned.

5. The Editor undertakes that every Bullet received shall have careful consideration by a competent staff of qualified judges.

6. The Editor's decision on any matter of dispute arising in connection with this competition must be accepted as final and legally binding in all respects, and acceptance of this rule is an express condition of entry.

SELECTION OF EXAMPLES FOR "BULLETS" COMPETITION No. 414.

MODERN MARRIAGE	IN QUEER STREET
MUST BE MASTERED	RISKY
POOR GERMANY	CUTS BOTH WAYS
IN FIRST PLACE	ANGRY WIFE
BIG HIT	A GOOD POST
THE OTHER FELLOW	ALL RIGHT
UNCERTAIN	EXTRAVAGANT
SPORTING LIFE	DEBT OF HONOUR
WILL NEVER DO	GETTING WARMER
SOFT SPOT	PRETTY NEAR THING

These examples can be made use of on the Coupons on this page and must reach us on or before **THURSDAY, June 16th.** All Coupons so used **MUST** be clearly marked with the number 415 in the top left-hand corner, and envelopes containing these coupons must be addressed Bullets' No. 415, "JOHN BULL," Long Acre, London, W.C.2. Such coupons must not contain any of the Forty examples for Competition 414.

?

ARE YOU COLLECTING "JOHN BULL" PEN COUPONS.

See page 14.

WHY PAY FIRE INSURANCE PREMIUMS?

THE

JOHN BULL
GREAT FREE FIRE INSURANCE

COVERING ALL RISKS BY FIRE TO HOME, LIFE & LIMB.

UNDER this most unique FREE INSURANCE OFFER anyone above the age of 10 can be insured irrespective of sex. The premium charged by any Fire and Accident Insurance Company to secure similar benefits would certainly exceed 5s. per annum. We offer it to you absolutely free.

A separate coupon must be filled up in respect to each street to be insured.

This offer applies only to persons residing in, and property situated in, England, Scotland, and Wales.

The full conditions governing this scheme will be published from time to time

WHAT WE WILL PAY:

For Damage to contents of Home by Fire up to	£200
In case of Death directly due to Fire at Registered Reader's home	£200
For the Loss of Two Limbs or Both Eyes, or One Limb and One Eye	£200
For the Loss of One Limb or One Eye	£100
Medical Fees for Injuries not proving fatal but incapacitating the injured person from following his, or her, employment, up to ..	£10
In the event of a Temporary Total Disablement up to 13 weeks..	£1 per week

ORDER FORM
To be obtained of Newsagent

To.....
Newsagent.

Please deliver "JOHN BULL" to me regularly until further notice

Signed.....

Address.....

May 28, 1921.

You must also fill in the Registration Form, which will be found next to this, and post it to JOHN BULL Insurance Dept., 93, Long Acre, London, W.C.2, where your name and the name of your nominee will be duly registered.

REGISTRATION FORM
Which must be posted to—
JOHN BULL INSURANCE DEPT., Long Acre, W.C.2.

This is to notify that I have this day placed an order for the regular weekly supply of JOHN BULL with

.....Newsagent, of

.....

and desire you to register me as a regular subscriber under the terms of your Insurance Scheme

In the event of my being injured or killed, or of my home or its contents being damaged, I hereby nominate to receive any payment due under this insurance, first myself, or in the event of my death:—

Name of Nominee.....

Address.....

Signature of Insured.....

(Mr., Mrs. or Miss)

Home Address.....

May 28, 1921.

To remain qualified for the benefits, readers must continue to have "John Bull" regularly supplied to them.

Enclose 1d. stamp if an postcard acknowledgment of receipt of Registration Form is required.

Your Last Chance!

DERBY PRIZE £1,000 DERBY PRIZE

MUST BE WON MUST BE WON

for NAMING FIRST FOUR HORSES in the DERBY or NEXT BEST COUPON

This is the LAST WEEK of our Derby Competition. Send in your coupons without delay.

There is NO ENTRANCE FEE and the £1,000 MUST BE WON in any event.

LIST OF POSSIBLE DERBY STARTERS.

ALAN BRECK	CYROBELLE	HUMORIST	NYMPHIDA	SIRRAH
BALLYHERON	DERVISH	INKERSALL	O'DONOGHUE, THE	SLIDE
BAYDROP	EAGLEHAWK	IONION	ORTHOS	SOUTHERNER
BEAUREGARD	END O' TALE	JILTED	OUR PRINCE	STARGAZER
BOHEMIAN, THE	FALSE ALARM	KNIGHT OF THE ORIENT	PEACE DECLARED	STRATHLEVEN
BRIGHT ORB	FOUNDATION	LAW COURT	PHOEBUS	SUN SHAFT
BRINKLOW	FRANKLIN	LEIGHTON	PICKERING	SUNBLAZE
CANTERBURY LAMB	FRENCH MINT	LEMONORA	PLATO	SYRIAN PRINCE
CHEF	GASK	MERCURIUS	POIRET	TACITE
CLEAR TRACE	GLORIOSO	MILENKO	POLEMARCH	TELEPATHY
COEUR DE LION.	GOLDENDALE	MILESIUS	POLYMESTOR	TETRABBAZIA
CONGER EEL	GOLDFINDER	MOIDORE	PROCONSUL	THUNDERER
CORBAN	GRANELY	MONARCH	PUCKA SAHIB	TRASH
COTTAGER	GUARD'S BRIGADE	MOUNT STEWART	RATION	UNION JACK
COYA	HAMLET	MYSTIC NIGHT	ROMAN FIDDLE	VOLUNTEER
CRAIG AN ERAN	HASTY MATCH	NAPOLYON	ROMAN RULER	WAYZGOOSE
CRUBENMORE	HEAD MASTER	NET	ROYAL HIGHNESS	WESTWARD HO
CYLBLAIR	HIGHLANDER	NIGHT PATROL	SAILOR SON	YELLOW DWARF, THE
CYLBURN	HILL COUNTRY	NOVA CYGNUS	SCORPIUS	YOUNG VISITER
CYLETTE	HUGON		SCOTCH JEWEL	

This list is published for the assistance of competitors and every care has been taken to ensure its accuracy. We do not, however, guarantee that the name of every possible runner has been included. We would advise competitors to make a careful study of the racing columns of the "Sporting Life" before filling up their coupons.

Rules Which Must Be Strictly Adhered to.

1. All attempts must be made on coupons taken from the issues of "John Bull" announcing this Competition. Coupons must be completely filled in with ink in ordinary handwriting (typewriting or pencil will not be allowed), and in accordance with the instructions given on this page.
2. The sum of £1,000 (one thousand pounds) will be paid to the sender of a coupon placing the first four horses in accordance with the official result of the Derby to be run June 1st, 1921. If no competitor succeeds in placing the first four horses, the £1,000 will be awarded to the sender of the coupon placing the first three. If no competitor succeeds in sending a coupon with the first four or three horses, the £1,000 will be awarded to the sender of the best coupon received.
3. In the event of a tie or ties, the prize will be equally divided. No competitor can receive more than one share of the prize.
4. No responsibility will be accepted by the Editor for the loss or non-delivery of any coupon. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt. No correspondence will be entered into, nor will interviews be granted.
5. Any coupon on which an alteration of any kind has been made will be disqualified. Any coupon received after the closing date will be disqualified.
6. The Editor's decision must be regarded as final and legally binding in all matters concerning this Competition, and acceptance of this rule is an express condition of entry.

Cut Here

Cut out Coupon neatly, and address all Entries as follows: "Derby Competition," JOHN BULL, 25, Floral Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2. Write "Derby" in the top left-hand corner of Envelope.

COMPETITORS CAN SEND AS MANY COUPONS AS THEY LIKE.

"JOHN BULL" FREE DERBY COUPON

CLOSING DATE, MONDAY, MAY 30th.

HOW TO FILL IN THIS COUPON.

In the spaces below opposite the words "1st," "2nd," "3rd" and "4th" respectively, WRITE IN INK the names of the horses you think will finish in that order.

1st.....

2nd.....

3rd.....

4th.....

☞ Coupons must be cut—not torn out.

I enter "JOHN BULL" Derby Competition in accordance with the Rules and Conditions on this page, and agree to accept the Editor's decision as final and legally binding and enter on that understanding.

Signed.....

Address.....

.....

Derby Competition.

Cut Here

Cut Here

Our Big New Competition will appear NEXT Week

Are *YOU* Maxalding?

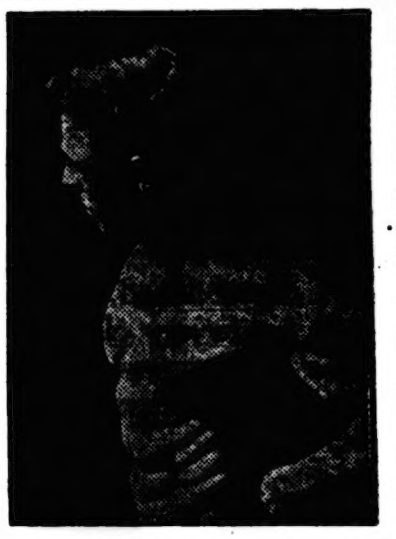
Who said Nerves?

MAXALDING strengthens the Nervous System and creates huge reserves of Energy; it marks a stride forward in Physical Culture—and the cure of Functional Weaknesses—as big as the discovery of antiseptics in Surgery.

It cures Constipation, Indigestion, Mal-assimilation, Rheumatism, Lack of Will-power, Loss of Self-Confidence, Nervous Debility, Neurasthenia, and other Functional Weaknesses within a period of one to three months, by a scientific series of movements with CONTROL as the basic principle.

These movements, by which you gain CONTROL and secure the vigorous functioning of all your Vital Organs, are particularly interesting.

Write for the Booklet entitled "MAXALDING," and in your letter please state whether you desire to eradicate a Functional Disorder, to develop a perfect Body, to increase Energy, or to acquire Great Strength. Your enquiry will cost you nothing and commit you to nothing, yet your desires may be realised beyond your expectations.



Address your letter:

MAXALDING,

215, New Stone Buildings, Chancery Lane, LONDON, W.C.2.

Ask for

TURF

JUBILEE

The very best VIRGINIA CIGARETTE in Quality, Size and Price. Made from the famous Old Belt and Eastern Carolina matured leaf.

Think of the Name "TURF" Think of the Price. Smoke one. You may then forget the Price—You will always remember the QUALITY.

10 for 6 · 20 for 1/-

Ask for "TURF Derby" if you like your Cigarettes a little larger—20 for 1/3: and "TURF Big" if you want the largest size—20 for 1/5.

THE

CITY LIFE

Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office, 6, Paul Street, Finsbury, London, E.C.2

Assets Exceed - £1,000,000

Premium Income Exceeds £450,000

Claims Paid Exceed - £1,600,000

Advances Made Exceed £2,250,000

Established in 1897, the Company transacts every class of Life Assurance business, and enjoys a high reputation for the prompt settlement of claims.

Managing Director:
LEONARD ALDRIDGE.

FOR INDIGESTION

IN BOTH STOMACH and BOWEL

Take CICFA because

CICFA restores DIGESTION

THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE TRACT.

Thousands say, "I never feel 'right'" thousands more say, "I am always in pain. I have pain at the pit of the Stomach, a burning pain between the Shoulder Blades; I have pain soon after eating, or pain two hours after eating; dull pain in the head; sharp neuralgic pain in the head; muscular pain deep in the back; Sciatic nerve pain at the back of one or both thighs; and with all these pains I have distress, misery, and weakness, which is often worse than pain."

Yet all these pains and misery are due to the same cause as lack of fitness—that is, to INDIGESTION in Stomach and Bowel.

Those who are unfit and those who suffer the pain do not know these simple facts; they do not know how the trouble is caused; they do not know that digestion takes place chiefly in the Bowel instead of in the Stomach, and they do not understand how Indigestion must be treated to be cured.

DIGESTION begins in the mouth through the effect of the saliva upon the food; it is continued in the Stomach by the Digestive Ferments, etc., which are there supplied, and completed in the Bowel by further Digestive Ferments, etc.

Indigestion starting at any one point upsets digestion further down.

As Indigestion may start at any point, a remedy which can cure must contain such ingredients as are able to correct the trouble wherever it may start. It is useless, therefore, to take Rhubarb, or Soda, or purgatives, or mineral oils, etc., because they have no effect upon digestion, but only remove the undigested masses which contain the nourishment.

By taking Cicfa, perfect Stomach Digestion will be restored.

The nourishment thus extracted from the food will be absorbed, and the remaining food, chiefly Starchy, will pass on through the lower end of the Stomach into the small Bowel, where the acid from the Stomach must be neutralised, and the digestion of the Starchy food commenced. As the contents move slowly downwards, this digestive process is continued.

As Digestion proceeds, the nourishment is thus extracted from the food and absorbed through the Bowel walls into the blood.

The Bile Circulation will be corrected and Fermentation will gradually cease, then there will be no "Starch Balls," nor hard masses, formed in the Bowel; no gases causing Flatulence; no acrid acids or other impurities formed, but the nourishment from this Starchy food will be absorbed as the nourishment from the Albuminous food was absorbed from the Stomach.

Thus the blood will grow richer and purer; the nerve centres and tissues will be rapidly nourished and toned, producing a feeling of strength and fitness throughout the body.

The nourishment having thus been absorbed, the refuse will reach the lower Bowel to be naturally expelled. Therefore, relief from all the pain and misery from Indigestion, and restoration to perfect fitness, can be secured only by restoring Digestion.

GASES in STOMACH with eructations.
Sharp Neuralgic HEADACHES.
ACID in Stomach with HEARTBURN.
TONGUE coated white all over.
COMPLEXION blotchy, with redness of Nose.
EATING disliked. Some Nausea.
PAINS darting through Chest. Burning Spot behind left Shoulder Blade.

INDIGESTION SYMPTOMS
in Stomach **in Bowel**

GASES in BOWEL or Flatulence.
Dull, Heavy HEADACHES.
ACIDITY causing Gout and Rheumatism.
TONGUE coated yellow at back.
COMPLEXION muddy or pasty.
EATING disliked or loathed. Biliousness and bad taste in mouth.
PAINS in Bowel, Griping and CONSTIPATION.

B. H. L., of Stroud Green, writes:

"Dear Sirs,—I have long been a sufferer from chronic Indigestion. No treatment did me any good. I have tried practically the whole of the so-called 'Indigestion cures' which are advertised so much, but the result was the same.

"In March last I was advised to go away for a change, and put on milk diet, as I was told my Stomach was absolutely out of order. I returned but little improved. Shortly after I came back I noticed one of your advertisements and obtained a large bottle, and I am delighted to inform you that after taking it I feel quite fit and am now enjoying the best of health. I have recommended Cicfa to several of my friends and they have obtained great benefit. You may make whatever use you like of this testimonial, publishing my name and address are not shy.

"Assuring you that I shall always recommend Cicfa, I remain, Yours faithfully, B. H. L."

Travelling, visiting, or eating away from home causes Constipation. That is not the Liver, it is Down Indigestion. Cicfa restores Digestion.

18,000 BRITISH DOCTORS

have taken up Cicfa, and hundreds of them have written us of the very satisfactory results which they have obtained by its use upon themselves, in their families and in practice. When thousands of British Doctors are satisfied with Cicfa, you do not need to write for a booklet, you can purchase Cicfa and commence using it immediately.

Sold Everywhere. Prices 1/3 and 3/-

THE CICFA COMPANY,
[illegible], Manchester Sq., London.

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